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Et Pater invitant, & bene notus Amor.

Sæpe ulta est raptos crudelis Betula malos,
Nunc ut devites verbera carpe Puer.

TW

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TW

A SHORT INTRODUCTION OF GRAMMAR, GENERALLY TO BE USED.

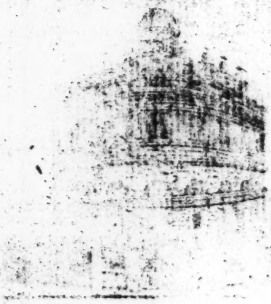
Compiled and set forth for the bringing up of all those that intend to attain to the knowledge of the LATINE TONGUE.

William Lily

To which are added useful Observations by way of Comment out of Ancient and late Grammarians.

by William Lilly. - H.

OXFORD, At the THEATER. 1687.



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THE PREFACE.

ALthough the very great importance of having the first Rudiments of Grammar well laid, in order to all future progress in learning; is a thing manifest in its self, and acknowledg'd by all sober men; (those Empiricks who have pretended to a compendious art of teaching without Rule or Method, having been abundantly confuted by their shameful misadventures:) Yet the particular conduct of Grammatical institution has in all times been variously discourst, and no less diversely pursued. In the Reign of K. Henry *the Eight, when Philology had in a manner the whole vogue of reputation, a publit uniform way of institution was upon great advice by Authority prescribed. But since then, the Art of Grammar having received large advantages by the labours of learned Men in the foregoing, and present Age; it has come to pass, that the Methods which were generally received, have upon that account, and perhaps the not so laudable inducements of singularity and innovation, with the profitable harvest to be reapt from thence, fain into contempt; and private schemes have been taken up, not only against the plain command of Authority, but the general interest of Learners, who seldom growing up under the care of one Master, were in this case upon every change constrained to begin afresh, to their great discourage-*

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discouragement, and manifest loss of time. Now on the other part, it would be very unfortunate, if because one general Method is by Law imposed, and for the common benefit to be admitted, we should therefore be oblig'd for ever, to forfeit the advantages to be reaped, from the improvements of succeeding times.

To obviate hereto, it seems to be no ill expedient, that the known forms of institution being retain'd, the additional observations of late Writers by way of Comment be taken in; and such entire heads of discourse as were before omitted, be placed distinctly and apart, so as without any search or trouble to fall under the notice of the common Reader. Whereby those who have been bred up to the received Grammar; (which most have been) may readily know where to help themselves, upon any emergent difficulty; and also escape the charge of buying, and the labour of turning over those large and expensive Books, wherein the knowledge of the Grammar, as an Art, is exactly taught.

So that here nothing is pretended to beyond the toil and diligence of analyzing the several Grammarians that have written; and referring their Rules and Observations to our own received Method; which work being not invidious by the ambition of an assuming undertaking, will we hope be entertain'd with favour and acceptance; for men do not usually grudge to any rival the honour of taking pains. Withal this kind of work

being

being very liable to miſtake, confuſion, and other miſadventures, it is deſired that thoſe errours may not be ſeverely charg'd, which are acknowledg'd before hand. Yet farther, to avert a rigid cenſure, it is declar'd, that what is now done appears only as an Eſſay, that if the thing propoſed be found reaſonable, it may upon a review receive farther degrees of perfection, and be made to ſerve the uſes of the publick; to which both this, and all the other labours of our Preſs entirely dedicate themſelves.

Having thus accounted for the preſent undertaking, with the learned Reader; it may be ſeaſonable to recommend it alſo to the learner: by ſaying that Grammar is the Sacriſt, that bears the Key of knowledge, by whom alone admittance can be had into the Temple of the Muſes, and treaſures of Arts; even whatever can enrich the Mind, and raiſe it from the level of a Barbarian and Idiot, to the dignity of an Intelligence. But this Sacriſt is a ſevere Miſtriſs, who being once contemned, will certainly revenge the Injury, it being evident that no Perſon ever yet deſpiſed Grammar, who had not his fault return'd upon him; and eſcaped in very remarkable inſtances to be expos'd thereby, and rendered deſpicable. It is true, Grammar only deals in Words; which are of much leſs intrinſec value than things; but ſince we can only form and expreſs our notions of things, by the intervention of Speech, we cannot take benefit from one without the aſſiſtance

stones of the other. Indeed words are as many, which, though, it neither feeds nor clothes nor cures, or does any thing else that conduces to humane life, virtually performs all this; but does it under this remarkable difference, that Princes have power over the rate of Coin; but the Grammarian only over Words. It would be observed farther, that Grammar, as she is a severe Mistriss, is also a coy one; and hardly admits any courtship, but of the Youthful votary. There are indeed many who by great industry, have redeemed the want of early institution; but in the performances of such, there still appears somewhat of stiffeness and force; and what has more in it of Art than Nature; When on the other side, he that begins an early Court; has great assurances of favour; with little difficulty becomes a Denison of Rome and Athens, in whatsoever climate he happens to be born; and makes their Languages his mother tongue: thereby obtaining a free address to all the wisdom of precedent ages, and the friendship of the Heroe's of them; to treat familiarly with Xenophon and Cesar, Demosthenes and Cicero, Thucydides and Livy, or whomsoever else he chuses for an acquaintance. He first will read; then equal their atcheivements; and having fill'd his head with their arts and knowledge, will crown it also with their Laurels.

Whom these temptations can not move to study, let him throw away his Book, and like an illiterate criminal, perish for not reading in it; let him live a fool, and dye a brute.

TO exhort every man to the learning of Grammar that intendeth to attain to the understanding of the tongues (wherein is contained a great treasure of wisdom and knowledg) it would seem much vain and little needful; for so much as it is to be known, that nothing can surely be ended, whose beginning is either feeble or faulty; and no building be perfect, when as the foundation and ground work is ready to fall, and unable to uphold the burden of the frame. Wherefore it were better for the thing it self, and more profitable for the learner, to understand how he may best come to that which he ought most necessarily to have, and to learn the gaineſt way of obtaining that, which must be his best and certaineſt guide both of reading and speaking, than to fall in doubt of the goodness and necessity thereof: which I doubt, whether he shall more lament that he lacketh or esteem that he hath it: and whether he shall oftener stumble at trifles, and be deceived in light matters, when he hath it not, or jugd truly and faithfully of divers weighty things, when he hath it.

The which hath seemed to many very hard to compass aforetime, because that they who profess this art of teaching Grammar, did teach divers Grammars, & not one: and if by chance they taught one Grammar, yet they did it diverſly, and so could not do it all best; because there is but one bestness, not only in every thing, but also in the manner of every thing.

As for the diverſity of Grammars, it is well & profitably taken away by the Kings Majesties wisdom, who foreseeing the inconvenience, & favourably providing the remedy, caused one kind of Grammar by sundry learned man to be diligently drawn, & so to be set out only; every where to be taught for the use of learners, & for avoiding the hurt in changing of Schoolmasters.

The variety of teaching is diverse yet, & alwaies will be; for that every Schoolmaster liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not the use of that he knoweth not, & therefore judgeth that the most sufficient way, which he seeth to be the readiest mean, and perfectest kind, to bring a learner to have a through knowledg therein.

Wherefore it is not amiss, if one seeing by trial an easier and readier way than the common sort of teachers

do, would say what he hath proved, and for the commodity allowed; that others not knowing the same, might by experience prove the like, and then by proof reasonably judg the like: not hereby excluding the better way when it is found; but in the mean season forbidding the worse.

The first & chiefest point is, that the diligent Master make not the Scholar haste too much; but that he in continuance and diligence of teaching, make him to rehearse so, that until he hath perfectly that which is behind, he suffer him not to go forward: for this posting haste overthroweth and hurteth a great sort of wits, & casteth them into amazedness, when they know not how they shall either go forward or backward; but stick fast as one plunged, that cannot tell what to do, or which way to turn him: and then the Master thinketh the Scholar to be a dullard, and the Scholar thinketh the thing to be uneasie, and too hard for his wit: and the one hath an evil opinion of the other, when oftentimes it is neither, but in the kind of teaching. Wherefore the best and chiefest point throughly to be kept is, that the Scholar have in mind so perfectly that which he hath learned, & understand it so, that not only it be not a stop for him, but also a light & help to the residue that followeth. This shall be the Masters ease and the childs incouraging, when the one shall see his labour take good effect, and thereby in teaching be less tormented; and the other shall think the easier, and so with more gladness be ready to go about the same.

In going forward, let him have of every declension of Nouns, & conjugations of Verbs, so many several examples as they pass them; that it may seem to the Schoolmaster, no word in the Latine tongue to be so hard for that part, as the Scholar shall not be able praisably to enter into the forming thereof. And surely the multitude of examples (if the easiest and commonest be taken first, and so come to the stranger and harder) must needs bring this profit withal, that the Scholar shall best understand, and soonest conceive the reason of the rules, and best be acquainted with the fashion of the tongue. Wherein it is profitable, not only that he can orderly decline his Noun, and his Verb; but every way, forward;

forward, backward, by cases, by persons: that neither case of Noun, nor person or Verb can be required, that he cannot without stop or study tell. And until this time I count not the Scholar perfect, nor ready to go any further till he hath this already learned.

This when he can perfectly do, & hath learned every part, not by rote, but by reason; and is more cunning in the understanding of the thing, than in rehearsing of the words (which is not past a quarter of a years diligence, or very little more, to a painful and diligent man, if the Scholar have mean wit) then let him pass to the Concords, to know the agreement of parts among themselves, with like way & diligence as is afore described.

Wherein plain and sundry examples, and continual rehearsal of things learned, and specially the daily declining of a Verb, and turning it into all fashions, shall make the great and heavy labor so easie and so pleasant for the framing of sentences, that it will be rather a delight unto them, that they be able to do well; than pain in searching of an unusual and unacquainted thing.

When these Concords be well known unto them, (an easie and pleasant pain, if the fore grounds be well and throughly beaten in) let them not continue in learning of their rules orderly, as they lie in their *Syntax*, but rather learn some pretty book, wherein is contained not only the eloquence of the tongue, but also a good plain lesson of honesty and godliness, and thereof take some little sentence as it lieth, and learn to make the same first out of English into Latin, not seeing the book, or construing it thereupon. And if there fall any necessary rule of the *Syntax* to be known, then to learn it, as the occasion of the sentence giveth cause that day: which sentence once made well, and as nigh as may be with the words of the book, then to take the book and construe it; and so shall he be less troubled with the parsing of it, and easilieſt carry his lesson in mind.

And altho it was said before, that the Scholars should learn but a little at once, it is not meant that when the Master hath heard them a while, he should let them alone (for that were negligence for both parts) but I would, all their time they be at school, they should never be idle, but alwaies occupied in a continual re-

hearſing and looking back again to thoſe things they have learned, and be more bound to keep well their old, then to take forth any new.

Thus if the Maſter occupy them, he ſhall ſee a little leſſon take a great deal of time, and diligently enquiring and examining of the parts and the rules, not to be done ſo quickly and ſpeedily as it might be thought to be. Within a while by this uſe, the Scholar ſhall be brought to a good kind of readineſs of making, to the which if there be adjoined ſome uſe of ſpeaking (which muſt neceſſarily be had) he ſhall be brought paſt the wearieſome bitterneſs of his learning.

A great help to further this readineſs of making and ſpeaking ſhall be, if the Maſter give him an English book, and cauſe him ordinarily to turn every day ſome part into Latin. This exerciſe cannot be done without his rules, and therefore doth eſtabliſh them, & ground them ſurely in his mind for readineſs, and maketh him more able to ſpeak ſuddenly, whenſoever any preſent occaſion is offered for the ſame. And it doth help his learning more a great deal, to turn out of English into Latin, then on the contrary.

Furthermore, we ſee many can underſtand Latin, that cannot ſpeak it; and when they read the Latin word in the book, can tell you the English thereof at any time: but when they have laid away their book, they cannot contrariwiſe tell you for the English the Latin again, whenſoever you will ask them. And therefore this exerciſe helpeth this ſore well, and maketh thoſe words which he underſtandeth, to be readier by uſe unto him, and ſo perfecteth him in the tongue handſomly.

Theſe precepts, well kept, will bring a man clean paſt his Grammar-book, and make him as ready as his book, and ſo meet to further things, whereof it were out of ſeaſon to give precepts here. And therefore this may be for this purpoſe enough, which to good Schoolmaſters and skilful is not ſo needful, to other meaner and leſs practiſed it may be not only worth the labour of reading, but alſo of the uſing.

An

An Advertisement to the READER.

IN this Impression, for the greater profit and ease both of Master and Scholar, in the English rules, and in the Latine Syntax, those words, wherein the force of each example lieth, are noted with letters and figures, where need is: the governour, director or guider, or that which is in place of it, with an [a]; *the governed, or that which is guided by it, with* [b]: *Or if there be more governours, the first with* [a], *the second with* [aa]; *and so if more governours, the first with* [b], *the second with* [bb]: *and sometimes the order is directed by* [a b c]; *or by figures, and words of the same and such like nature, coupled together with little strokes between, so much as may be. That so in saying the ensamples, the children may (where or when the Master pleaseth) render again only those words which are the ensample: as saying,* Quis nisi [b] mentis [a] inops oblatum reſpuat aurum? *may repeat again* [a] inops [b] mentis. *So throughout all the Latine Rules, for the better understanding thereof, and for a short repetition, when the Master pleaseth, the sums of all the rules are set down, either in the words before the rule, or in the margin, that so they may be chained together briefly, and make perfect sense.*

The

The Latine letters are thus written.

The capital letters,
A B C D E F G H I K L M N
O P Q R S T V U X Y Z.
A B C D E F G H I K L M N
O P Q R S T V U X Y Z.

The ſmall letters,
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ
s t v u x y z.
a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ t
v u x y z.

Letters are divided into vowels and conſonants.

A vowel is a letter which maketh a full and perfect ſound of it ſelf; and there are five in number, namely, *a, e, i, o, u*; whereunto is added the Greek vowel *y*.

A conſonant is a letter which muſt needs be ſounded with a vowel; as *b* with *e*. And all the letters, except the vowels, are conſonants.

A ſyllable is the pronouncing of one letter or more with one breath; as, *A-ve*.

A diphthong is the ſound of two vowels in one ſyllable: and of them there are four in number; namely *æ, œ, au, eu*; whereunto is added *ei* as *Æneas, cœna, audio, euge, hei*.

In ſtead of *æ, œ*, we commonly do pronounce *e*.

The Greek Letters are thus written.

The capital letters.
Α Β Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π
Ρ Σ Τ Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω.

The ſmall letters.
α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ
τ υ φ χ ψ ω.

PRECATIO.

DOmine Pater, cœli ac terræ Effector, qui liberaliter tribuis sapientiam omnibus eam cum fiducia abs te petentibus, exorna ingenii mei bonitatem, quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi infudisti, lumine divinæ gratiæ tuæ: ut non modò quæ ad cognoscendum Te & Servatorem nostrum Dominum Jesum valeant intelligam; sed etiam ita mente & voluntate persequar, & indies benignitate tuâ tum doctrinâ, tum pietate proficiam: ut qui efficis omnia in omnibus, in me resplendescere dona tua facias, ad gloriam sempiternam immortalis Majestatis tuæ. *Amen.*

A PRAYER.

O Almighty Lord and merciful Father, maker of heaven and earth, which of thy free liberality givest wisdome abundantly to all that with faith and full assurance ask it of thee, beautifie by the light of thy heavenly grace the towardness of my wit, the which with all powers of nature thou hast poured into me, that I may not only understand those things which may effectually bring me to the knowledg of thee: & the Lord Jesus our Saviour: but also with my whole heart and will constantly follow the same, and receive daily increase through thy bountiful goodness towards me, as well in good life as doctrine: so that thou which workest all things in all creatures, mayst make thy gracious benefits shine in me, to the endless glory and honour of thine immortal Majestie. So be it.

An

An Introduction of the eight parts of *LATINE Speech.*

IN Speech be these eight parts following.

Noune, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, } declined. Adverb, Conjunction, Preposition, Interjection. } undeclined.

Of a Noun.

A Noun is the name of a thing that may be seen, felt, heard, or understood[1]: as the name of my hand in Latine, is manus; the name of an house, is domus; the name of goodness, is bonitas. A Noun.

Of Nouns some be Substantives, and some be Adjectives. Nouns of two sorts.

A Noun Substantive[2] is that standeth by himself, and requireth not another word to be joyned with him to shew his signification: as, Homo *a man*; And it is declined with one article; as Hic Magister, *a master*: or else with two at the most: 3 as, Hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother*. A Noun Substantive.

A Noun Adjective is that cannot stand by it self in reason or signification, but requireth to be joined with another word: as, Bonus, *good*, Pulcher, *fair*. And it is declined either with three terminations: as, Bonus, bona, bonum: or else with three Articles: as, Hic hæc & hoc Felix, *happy*: hic & hæc Levis, & hoc Leve, *light*. A Noun Adjective.

A Noun Substantive either is Proper to the thing that it betokeneth: as Edvardus is my proper name: or else is common to more; as, Homo is a common name to all men Two kinds of Nouns Substantives.

1 This later part of the Definition might better be omitted, it being onely an imperfect description of *being*, or *thing*. The meaning of it is, that the name of every thing that can be perceived either by the sense, or the understanding is a *Noun*. How a *Noun* is distinguished from a Pronoun, see in the Latine Grammar *De Nomine*. 2 A Noun substantive and a Noun adjective may be thus distinguished, that a substantive may have the sign *a* or *the* before it; as, puer, *a boy*, *the boy*, but an Adjective cannot, as, bonus, *good*. 3 This rule may admit of an exception: for *animus*, when 'tis used substantively, is of all genders. And so we read *finis*, *fines*, and *finium*; *animi*, *animæ*, *animum*: and *genu* and *sperma* are of three genders.

Numbers

Numbers of Nouns.

IN Nouns be two numbers, the Singular and the Plural. The singular number speaketh but of one: as, Lapis, *a stone*. The plural number speaketh of more then one: as, Lapides, *stones*.

Cases of Nouns.

NOuns be declined with six cases, Singularly and Plurally: the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

Nominative case. The Nominative case cometh before the Verb, and answereth to this question, who, or what? as, Magister docet, *The Master teacheth*.

Genitive. The Genitive case is known by this token *Of*; and answereth to this question, whose, or whereof? as, Doctrina Magistri, *The learning of the Master*.

Dative. The Dative case is known by this token *To*: and answereth to this question, to whom, or To what? as, Do librum Magistro, *I give a book to the Master*.

Accusative. The Accusative case followeth the Verb, and answereth to this question, whom or what? as, Amo Magistrum, *I love the Master*.

Vocative. The Vocative case is known by calling or speaking to: as, O Magister, *O Master*.

Ablative. The Ablative case is commonly joyned with Prepositions serving to the Ablative case: as, De Magistro, *of the Master*. Coram Magistro, *Before the Master*.

Also In, with, Through, For, From, By, and Than, after the Comparative degree, be signs of the Ablative case.

1 These Articles used in declining of Nouns even in *Cicero's* time are rejected by *Vossius*, as having been introduced by Grammarians, without any sufficient reason. 2 A *Gender* being nothing else but the distinction of sex, there are in nature but two, the *Masculine* and the *Feminine*; and the Oriental tongues acknowledg no more. For the *Neuter*, (which the *Greeks* and *Latines* introduced with very good reason, both for variety and the better distinction of words) is not properly a new Gender, but a negation of the other two, which by nature agrees to all words, whose signification includes not a distinction of sex. Though the *Greeks* and the *Latines* reserved to themselves a liberty of using many words, that were really neuters (that is, of no sex) after the manner of Masculines and Feminines; and others after the manner of both. Whence

1 Articles.

ARticles are borrowed of the Pronoun, and be thus declined.

Singulariter	*Nom.* hic, hæc, hoc.	Pluraliter	*Nom.* hi, hæc.
	Genitivo hujus.		*Gen.* horum, harum.
	Dativo huic.		*Dativo* his. (horum.
	Ac. hunc, hanc, hoc,		*Accuſ.* hos, has, hæc.
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ab. hoc, hac, hoc.		*Ablativo* his.

2 Genders of Nouns.

GEnders of Nouns be ſeven: the Maſculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Commune of two, the Commune of three, the Doubtful, and the Epitene.

The maſculine Gender is declined with this article Hic: as, Hic vir, *a Man.*

The Feminine Gender is declined with this article Hæc. as, Hæc mulier, *a Woman.*

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc: as, Hoc ſaxum, *a ſtone.*

The Commune of two is declined with Hic, and hæc: as, Hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother.*

The Commune of three is declined with Hic, hæc, and hoc. as, Hic, hæc, and hoc, felix, *happy.*

The Doubtful Gender is declined with Hic, or hæc: as, hic vel hæc dies, *a day.*

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article; and under that one article both kinds are ſignified: as, Hic paſſer, *a ſparrow*, Hæc aquila, *an eagle*, both he and ſhe.

Whence in Grammar there are four Genders, *Maſculine, Feminine, Neuter*, i. e. neither Maſculine nor Feminine, *Common*, i. e. either Maſculine or Feminine. As for the *Common of three*, the *Doubtful* and the *Epicene*, they have been introduced without neceſſity. For Adjectives, which are ſaid to be of the Common of three, are properly of no Gender, onely they have a power of being join'd in conſtruction with ſubſtantives of all Genders. And that which is commonly call'd Doubtful, is eſpecially of the Common Gender, as being uſed indifferently in the Maſculine or Feminine: the accidentally diſtinguiſhed from that which is uſually called Common, and is not uſed indifferently in both Genders but with reſpect to the ſignification. The which is called the Epicene Gender, is either Maſculine or Feminine, according to its termination, and is to be looked upon by the Grammarians, having no ſex.

The Declenſion of Nouns.

There be five declenſions of Nouns.

I. The firſt is, when the Genitive & Dative caſe ſingular end in æ. The Accuſative in am. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in â. The Nominative plural in æ. The Genitive in arum. The Dative in is. The Accuſative in as. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in is.

Hæc mænſa. Hic Poeta. Hic & hæc verna.

As in example.

Singulariter.	*Nominat. hæc muſa.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominat. hæ muſæ.*
	Genitivo hujus muſæ.		*Gen. harum muſarum.*
	Dativo huic muſæ.		*Dativo his muſis.*
	Accuſ. hanc muſam.		*Accuſat has muſas.*
	Vocativo ô muſa.		*Vocativo ô muſæ.*
	Ablat. ab hac muſa.		*Ablativo ab his muſis.*

Note. Note that Filia and Nata, do make the Dative and the Ablative plural in is or in abus: Alſo Dea, Mula, Equa, Liberta, make the Dative and the Ablative caſe plural in abus only [1].

II. The ſecond is, when the Genitive caſe ſingular endeth in i. The Dative in o. The Accuſative in um. The Vocative for the moſt part like the Nominative. The Ablative in o. The Nom. plural in i. The Genitive in orum. The Dative in is. The Accuſative in os. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in is.

Hic vir. Hic liber. Hæc colus. Hic logos.

As in example.

Singulariter.	*Nom. hic magiſter.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominative hic Magiſtri.*
	Gen. hujus magiſtri.		*Gen. horum magiſtrorum.*
	Dat. huic magiſtro.		*Dativo his magiſtris.*
	Ac. hunc magiſtrum.		*Accuſ. hos magiſtros.*
	Voc. ô magiſter.		*Vocativo ô magiſtri.*
	Ab. ab hoc magiſtro.		*Ab. ab his magiſtris.*

Note. Here is to be noted, that when the Nominative endeth in us, the Vocative ſhall end in e: all Nomina-

1 We read alſo *Animabus, dominabus, famulabus, ſervabus, ſociabus, aſinabus*, and ſome others. 2 So *mens* makes *mi*, and *genius, geni*. 3 Others Nouns in *ius*, which are not proper names, make *e*, as *tabellarius*; ſo do alſo proper Epitheres, as *Laertius, Cynthius*. 4 But better in *e*; for the other vocative ſeems to be made in imitation of the Atticks, who did not diſtinguiſh the vocative from the nominative. Proper names alſo formerly made their vocative in *e* as *Virgilie*; But becauſe the *e* was hardly pronounced, in time it was quite

tivo hic Dominus, Vocativo ô Domine; Except Deus, that maketh ô Deus: and Filius, that maketh ô Fili. 2

When the Nominative endeth in ius, if it be a proper name of a man, the Vocative shall end in i: as, Nominativo hic Georgius, Vocativo ô Georgi. 3

Also these Nouns following make their Vocative in e, or in us: as Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

Note also that all Nouns of the neuter Gender, of what declension soever they be, have the Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative alike in both numbers, and in the plural number they end all in a, as in example.

Note.

Singulariter,
Nom. hoc regnum.
Gen. hujus regni.
Dativo huic regno.
Accus. hoc regnum.
Vocat. ô regnum.
Ablat. ab hoc regno.

Pluraliter,
Nominat. hæc regna.
Gen. horum regnorum.
Dat. his regnis.
Accusat. hæc regna.
Vocativo ô regna.
Ablat. ab his regnis.

Hoc dæmonum. Hoc malum. Hoc verbum.

Except Ambo, and Duo, which make the Neuter Gender in o and be thus declined.

Pluraliter,
Nominativo ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Genitivo amborum, ambarum, amborum.
Dativo ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.
Accusativo ambo 5, ambas, ambo.
Vocativo ambo, ambæ, ambo.
Abl. ambobus, ambabus, ambobus. Likewise Duo.

The third is, when the Genitive case singular endeth in is. The Dative in i. The Accusative in em, and sometimes in im & sometimes in both. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in e, or i, and sometimes in both. The Nominative plural in es. The Genitive in ûm, & sometimes in ium. The Dative in bus. The Accusative in es. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in bus. III.

quite lost. Whence, as *Priscian* remarkes, the accent of the former vocative remains still in profess as *Virgili, Mercuri*, though the penultimate syllable be short in verse. 5 For *ambos* & *duos* the Ancients said indifferently *amb*, & *dus*, in imitation of the Greekes, who say τὼ δύο & τὼ δυοῖν. Two auncient ones there are in Virgil. and others are cited by *Servius*. And these accusatives have been found often in the ancient copies of *Cic.* but through the ignorance of Correctors they are now changed. *Scioppius, Grutorus*, and others read *dus* in the neuter in *Cicero*; and *Quintilian* observes that they said *duo pondo* & *tripondo*. *Duo* is also found in the accusative feminine according to *Sepia Gratilii*, and in the genitive pro *duorum*, as *Cassius* observes out of *Scævola*: but this is rare, whereas the first accusative is frequent.

As in example.

Hic pater. Hic panis. Hoc opus. Hoc caput. Hæc nubes.	Singulariter	*Nominat. hic lapis.*	*Nominat. hi lapides.*
		Gen. hujus lapidis.	*Gen. horum lapidum.*
		Dativo huic lapidi.	*Dativo his lapidibus.*
		Accus. hunc lapidem.	*Accus. hos lapides.*
		Vocativo ô lapis.	*Vocativo ô lapides.*
		Ablat. ab hoc lapide.	*Ablat. ab his lapidibus.*
His vel hæc bubo. Hæc virtus. Hoc animal. Hoc cubile. Hoc calcar.	Singulariter,	*No. hic & hæc parens.*	*No. hi & hæ parentes.*
		Gen. hujus parentis.	*Gen. horum & harum parentum.*
		Dativo huic parenti.	*Dat. his parentibus.*
		Accus. hunc & hanc parentem.	*Ac. hos & has parentes.*
		Voc. ô parens. (rente.	*Voc. ô parentes.*
		Ab. ab hoc & hac pa-	*Ablat. ab his parentibus.*

IV. The fourth [2] is, when the Genitive case singular endeth in us. The Dative in ui. The Accusative in um. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in u. The Nominative plural in us. The Genitive in uum. The Dative in ibus. The Accusative in us. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in ibus.

As in example.

Hic gradus. Hæc porticus. Hoc cornu.	Singulariter,	*Nominat. hæc manus.*	*Nominat. hæ manus.*
		Genit. hujus manus.	*Gen. harum manuum.*
		Dativo huic manui.	*Dat. his manibus.*
		Accus. hanc manum.	*Accusat. has manus.*
		Vocativo ô manus.	*Vocativo ô manus.*
		Ablat. ab hac manu.	*Ablat. ab his manibus.*

V. The fifth is, when the Genitive and Dative case singular do end in ei. The Accusative in em. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in e. The Nominative plural in es. The Genitive in erum. The Dative in ebus. The Accusative in es. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in ebus.

2 The third Declension contains Nouns of most endings and all Genders. But 'tis worth observing, that most of these terminations are made by an Apocope of the last syllable. Whence it will appear, that the analogy of the Genitive is not so irregular, as is commonly imagined. For instead of *ĭtis*, they said heretofore *latis*, whence the Gen. *latĭs*. And so *mollis, mollĭs*; *fallis, fallĭs*; &c. Several Nouns in *o* ended in *on*: and they said, *Plautus, untis*, &c. Nouns in *s* impure ended in *es* or *is*; and so they said, *pleves, is*; *concordes, concordis*, &c. They said also *præceps, præcipis*, whence *præcipem* in Plautus: *anceps, ancipis*: and also *præcipes, præcipitis*; *anceps, ancipitis*; whence the former Nominative hath kept the latter Genitive. They said also *os, ossis*, the mouth, *os, ossis*, a bone. *Supellectilis, is*; *iter, itinĕris*; & *itiner, itinĕris*; *Trabs, is*; *carnis, is*; &c. Many Nouns in *es* and *is* ended in *er*, as *cinnamer, cinner*,

As in example.

Singulariter,	Nom. hic meridies.	Pluraliter,	Nominat. hi meridies.	Hæc res.
	Gen. hujus meridiei.		Gen. horum meridierum.	Hæc facies.
	Dat. huic meridiei.		Dativo. his meridiebus.	Hæc acies.
	Ac. hunc meridiem.		Accusat. hos meridies.	
	Vocativo ô meridies.		Vocativo ô meridies.	
	Ab. ab hac meridie.		Ab. ab his meridiebus.	

Note that all nouns of the fifth declension be of the feminine gender, except meridies and dies. *Note.*

The declining of Adjectives.

A Noun adjective of three terminations is thus declined, after the first & second declension.

Singulariter,	No. bonus, bona, bonum.	Pluraliter,	No. boni, bonæ, bona.	Niger, ra, rum.
	Gen. boni, bonæ, bonis		G. bonorum, bonarum, bonorum.	Tardus, a, um.
	Dat. bono, bonæ, bono.		Da. bonis.	Satur, a, um.
	Acc. bonum, bonam bonum.		A. bonos, bonas, bona.	
	Vo. bone, bona, bonum.		Vo. boni, bonæ, bona.	
	Ab. bono. bonâ, bono.		Ablativo bonis.	

There are, besides these, certain nouns ; Adjectives of another manner of declining, which make the Genitive case singular in ius, and the Dative in i : which be these that follow, with their compounds. *An exemp.*

Singulariter,	Nom. unus, una, unum.	Pluraliter,	Nom. uni, unæ, una.	
	Genitivo unius.		Gen. unorum, unarum, unorum.	
	Dat. uni.		Dat. unis.	
	Ac. unum, unam, unum.		Ac. unos, unas, una.	
	Voc. une, una, unum.		Vocat. uni, unæ, una.	
	Ablat. uno, unâ, uno.		Ablativo unis.	

Note that unus, una, unum, hath not the plural number, but when it is joyned with a word that lacketh the singular number : as, Unæ literæ ; una mœnia. *Note.*

In like manner be declined totus, solus, & also ullus, alius, alter, uter and neuter : saving that these five last rehearsed lack the vocative case. *Alius hath Aliud neut.*

ciner, puber, &c. Others in *en* ; whence not onely *sanguis, hujus sanguis,* but *sanguen sanguinis* was used : so *turben, inis,* whence *turbo* had its Genitive. They said too *hic Ducis, hæc vocis, hic regis, hic gregis,* &c. Whence we may remark that the Genitive being of its own nature in *is,* was made by adding *is* to the last consonant of the Nominative, and changing sometimes the penultimate *e* into *i* to shorten the quantity : Or leaving *is* in the Gen. as in the Nom. Or, if the Nom. was in *er,* by changing *e* into *i* ; if in *e,* by changing it into *i.* & adding *s.* 2 To the third declension may be referred the two others, which differ from it onely by contraction. 3 These Nouns heretofore made the Genitive in *i* or *a* like other Adjectives, whence *uturi genera* in Varro. *Tam nulli consilii* in Terence. *Alia pecudis jecur* in Tully and the like.

A Noun

A Noun Adjective of three Articles is thus declined after the third declension.

Levis & Leve. Celebris & celebre. Melior. & melius.

Singulariter.

No. hic & hæc tristis & hoc triste.
Genit. hujus tristis.
Dativo huic tristi.
Ac. hunc & hanc tristem, & hoc triste.
V. ô tristis, & ô triste.
Ablat. ab hoc, hac & hoc tristi.

Pluraliter.

No. hi & hæ tristes, & hæc tristia.
Ge. horum, harum & horum tristium.
Dativo his tristibus.
Ac. hos & has tristes, & hæc tristia.
Vo. tristes, & ô tristia.
Abl. ab his tristibus.

Ingens. Celer. Capax. Vetus.

Singulariter.

Nomin. hic hæc & hoc [1] felix.
Gen. hujus felicis.
Dat. huic felici.
Ac. hunc & hanc felicem, & hoc felix.
Vocativo ô felix.
Ab. ab hoc, hac & hoc felice, vel felici.

Pluraliter.

No. hi & hæ felices, & hæc felicia.
Ge. horum, harum & horum felicium.
Dativo his felicibus.
Ac. hos & has felices, & hæc felicia.
V. ô felices & ô felicia.
Ab. ab his felicibus. [3]

Comparison of Nouns.

ADjectives, whose signification may increase or be diminished, may form Comparison.

There be three degrees of Comparison: The Positive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.

Three degrees of comparison.

The Positive betokeneth the thing absolutely without excelle: as Durus, *hard.*

The Positive.

The Comparat. somewhat exceedeth his Positive in signification: as, Durior, *harder.* And it is formed of the first case of his Positive that endeth in i, by putting thereto or and us: as of Duri, hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius: of Tristi, hic & hæc tristior, & hoc tristius: of Dulci, hic & hæc dulcior, & hoc dulcius.

The Comparative.

The Superlat. exceedeth his Positive in the highest

The Superlative.

1 Amongst Adjectives of one termination and three genders *infans* is to be comprehended, for we read *infantes Natum* Hor. *infantia gutture* Ovid. & *infans puer* Val. Max. 2 Heretofore the termination *er* of the comparative, was of all three genders, hence *bellum pacicum pofferior* in Plautus. We read also *pote & pote* with all three genders, the ignorance of which remark has made several places among the Ancients to be corrupted. 3 To the adjectives of one termination must be referred *divus, hebes, supus, teres, memor, uber,* and some others, which are yet less used in the neuter. There are some substantives too that have their variation; as, *Rex, Regina; vibices, vibicinæ; celator, celatrix,* &c. 4 Vossius rejects *agilissimus, gracilissimus, & facilissimus.* See the Latine Grammar *De comparatione nominum.* 5 A Pronoun is defined by Vossius, *A word that primarily*

Superl: as, Durissimus, Horat. And it is formed of the first case of his Positive that endeth in i, by putting thereto ssimus: as of Duri, durissimus; of Tristi, tristissimus; of Dulci, dulcissimus.

From these general rules are excepted these that follow; Bonus, melior, optimus. Malus, pejor, pessimus. Magnus, major, maximus. Parvus, minor, minimus. Multus, plurimus; multa, plurima; multum, plus, plurimum. Exception. Ater. Teter. Acer.

And if the Positive ends in er, the Superlative is formed of the nominative case, by putting to rimus: as, Pulcher, pulcherrimus.

Also these nouns ending in lis, make the Superlative by changing lis into limus; as, Humilis, humillimus: Similis, simillimus: Facilis, facillimus: Gracilis, gracillimus: Agilis, agillimus: Docilis, docillimus.

All other nouns ending in lis, do follow the general rule aforegoing: as, Utilis, utilissimus.

Also if a vowel come before us, it is compared by Magis and Maxime: as Pius, magis pius, maxime pius: Assiduus, magis assiduus, maxime assiduus. Ignus. Impius. Arduus. Strenuus.

Of the Pronoun.

A Pronoun is a part of Speech much like to a Noun, which is used in shewing or rehearsing.

There be fifteen Pronouns, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, whereof four have the Vocative case: as, Tu, meus, noster, and nostras: and all others lack the Vocative case. There be fifteen Pronouns.

To these may be added their compounds, Egomet, tute, idem; and also Qui, quæ, quod.

These eight Pronouns, Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse,

primarily reflects the mind for which 'tis used, and secondarily signifies a thing, therefore makes them to be really nouns, that differ from others only in their way of declining; for to fly they are put in the place of a Noun, to which could sufficient to make them a distinct part of speech, since one Noun may be used in stead of another. However it be, their number is very uncertain among the the Grammarians, some adding also, unus, nemo, nec, alterutrum, quisquis, quantus, &c. See the Latine Grammar, De Pronomine.

iste,

Primitives. iste, hic and is be Primitives; so called, because they be not derived of others. And they be also called

Demonstratives. Demonstratives, because they shew a thing not spoken of before.

Relatives. And these six, Hic, ille, iste, is, idem, & qui, be Relatives; because they rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.

Derivatives. These seven, Meus, tuus, suus, noster vester, nostras, vestras, be Derivatives: for they be derived of their primitives, Mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri.

Five things belonging to a Pronoun. There belong to a Pronoun these five things, Number, Case and Gender, as are in a Noun, Declension and Person, as here followeth.

The Declension of Pronouns.

The first declension. There be four Declensions of Pronouns. These three, Ego, tu, sui, be of the first declension, and be thus declined.

Singulariter,	*Nominativo Ego.*	Pluraliter,	*Nominativo nos.*
	Genitivo mei.		*G. nostrûm vel nostri.*
	Dativo mihi.		*Dativo nobis.*
	Accusativo me.		*Accusativo nos.*
	Vocativo caret.		*Vocativo caret.*
	Ablativo à me.		*Abl. à nobis.*

Singulariter.	*Nominativo tu.*	Pluraliter.	*Nominativo vos.*
	Genitivo tui.		*G. vestrûm vel vestri.*
	Dativo tibi.		*Dativo vobis.*
	Accusativo te.		*Accusativo vos.*
	Vocativo ô tu.		*Vocativo ô vos.*
	Ablativo à te.		*Ablativo à nobis.*

Singulariter & Pluraliter.	*Nominativo caret.*	*Accusat. se.*
	Gen. sui.	*Vocat. caret.*
	Dativo sibi.	*Ablat. à se.*

The second declension. These six, Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui[1], be of the second declension and be thus declined.

1 Quis was heretofore of all Genders: like *paris*, *magis*, *satis*, *nimis*, which are of their own nature Adjectives, though use hath made them pass for Adverbs. The Ancients also declined *quis* & *qui* without changing the *i* in the Genitive and Dative; and therefore the better to distinguish them, they said *quojus* & *qui*, because *qui* would have been the same as the Nominative. And sometimes casting away *i* they said *quo* in the Dative, Examples of which are to be met with in Livy and Tully. The Accusative was also *quem*, *quam*, or *quum*; whence was made *cum*, by taking *c* for *q*, as in the Dative and Dative. And this was for all Genders, as coming of *quis*. Hence those elegant passages of Tully, where *cum* is used after Nouns and other

Singulariter.	Nomin. iſte, iſta, iſtud.	Pluraliter.	Nomin. iſti, iſtæ, iſta.
	Genitivo iſtius.		Gen. iſtorum, iſtarum,
	Dativo iſti.		Dat. iſtis. (iſtorum.
	A. iſtum, iſtam, iſtud.		Acc. iſtos, iſtas, iſta.
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Ablat. iſto, iſtâ, iſto.		Ablativo iſtis.

Ille is declined like iſte, and alſo ipſe, ſaving that the neuter gender in the nominative caſe, and in the accuſative caſe ſingular maketh ipſum.

Nominativo hic, hæc, hoc: Genitivo hujus: Dativo huic: as afore in the Noun.

Singulariter.	Nominat. is, ea, id.	Pluraliter.	Nominativo ii, eæ, ea.
	Genitivo ejus.		Ge. eorum, earum, eorum.
	Dativo ei.		Dativo iis, vel eis.
	Accuſ. eum, eam, id.		Accuſative eos, eas, ea.
	Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
	Ablativo eo, ea, eo.		Ablativo iis, vel eis.

Singulariter.	Nom. qui, quæ, quod.	Pluraliter.	N. qui, quæ, quæ. (rum.
	Genitivo cujus.		G. quorum, quarum, quo-
	Dativo cui.		Dat. quibus vel queis.
	Ac. quem, quam, quod.		Accuſ. quos, quas, quæ.
	Vocativo caret. (qui.		Vocativo caret.
	Abl. quo, qua, quo, vel		Abl. quibus vel queis.

Likewiſe Quis? & Quid be declined, whether they be Interrogatives, or Indefinites. Alſo Quiſquis is thus declined,

Nom.	Quiſquis, Quicquid	Ac.	Quic- quid.	Abl. Quoquo, Quaqua, Quoquo.

The compounds of Qui.

where note, that Quid is always a ſubſtantive of the neuter gender. Nota.

Theſe five, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, and veſter are of the third declenſion, and be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three terminations, in this wiſe: The third declenſion.

others expreſſions that marke time, as ex eo tempore cum me pro veſtra humanitate decrevi, pro ad quem or cum tempus, inſtead of ad quod tempus: Ab tempore, cum; hic dies, cum; jam ab illo tempore, cum, &c. The Ablative qui is of all Genders; of which many examples are read. Thence qui fiat? &c. is the ſame as quomodo. It is alſo the plural number in Plaut. The Accuſative plural neuter was not onely qua, but alſo quæ, and que. Quæ is in Quinctilian, that is proper qua or quæ, for negotia or tempora: and que was in the Accuſative plural like ambo and duo: and yet remains in quocirco, quamobrem, &c. It was alſo uſed in all Genders, as we obſerved of qui.

Nota.

Singulariter,	Nom. meus, mea, meum.	Pluraliter	Nom. mei, meæ, mea,
	Genit. mei, meæ, mei.		Gen. meorum, mearum,
	Dativo meo, meæ, meo,		Dat. meis. (meorum.
	Accus. meum, meam, meum.		Ac. meos, meas, mea.
	Vocat. mi [1], mea, meum.		Vo. mei meæ, mea.
	Ablat. meo, med, meo.		Ablativo meis.

The fourth Declension. So is Noster declined, and tuus, suus, vester; saving that these three last do lack the Vocative case.

Nostras, vestras, and this noun Cujas, be of the fourth declension, and be thus declined. [2]

Singulariter,	No. hic & hæc nostras, & hoc nostrate.	Pluraliter,	N. hi & hæ nostrates, & hæ nostratia.
	Genit. hujus nostratis.		G. horum, harum & horum nostratium.
	Dativo huic nostrati.		Dat. his nostratibus.
	Ac. hunc & hanc nostratem, & hoc nostrate.		A. hos, & has nostrates & hæc nostratia.
	Vocativo ô nostras, & ô nostrate.		Vo. ô nostrates, & ô nostratia.
	Ab. ab hoc hac & hoc nostrate, vel nostrati.		A. ab his nostratibus.

Note, Here is to be noted, that Nostras, vestras, and this noun Cujas, be called Gentiles, because they properly betoken pertaining to countreys or nations, or sects or factions.

A Pronoun hath three persons.

Prolixus dicam. The first person spendeth of himself: as, ego, *I*, Nos, *We*.

The second person is spoken to: as, Tu, *Thou*, Vos, *Ye*. And of this person is also every Vocative case.

The third person is spoken of: as, Ille, *He*: Illi, *They*. And therefore all Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles, be of the third person.

[1] Mi is by an apocope for *mie* from the old Nominative *mius*. 'Tis used in all Genders. Sometimes 'tis a plural Vocative made by contraction for *mei*. Which contraction in some ordinary in *Suus*, as *Si* for *Sui*, &c. [2] Nouns belonging to nouns of the *o*, heretofore ended in *is*, and they said, according to Priscian, *Hic hic Aspinatis*, &c. *hoc Aspinate*; but because they have changed their termination, they have also changed their Gender; the termination *as* being proper for the masculine, as for the two others. Hence *Ad nos Aspinas* Festus in Tullius, *Bellum Privernas*, &c. *Bellum Capenas* in Livy. And Vossius saith, 'twould be a fault to say *Bellum Capenate*; Though Priscian and Donatus teach

Of a Verb.

A Verb is a part of speech declined with moods and tenses; and betokeneth doing; as, Amo. *I love*: or suffering; as, Amor, *I am loved*: or being; as, Sum, *I am*. A Verb.

Of Verbs, such as have persons be called personals: as, Ego amo, Tu amas. And such as have no persons, be called impersonals: as Tædet, *it irketh*; Oportet, *it behooveth*.

Of verbs personals there be five 5 kinds, Active, Passive, Neuter, Deponent, and Commune. Verbs personals.

A Verb Active endeth in o, and betokeneth to do; as, Amo, *I love*: and by putting to r, it may be a Passive, as, Amor. Active.

A verb Passive endeth in or, and betokeneth to suffer; as, Amor, *I am loved*: and by putting away r, it may be an Active, as, Amo. Passive.

A Verb Neuter endeth in o, or m, and cannot take r, to make him a Passive, as, Curro, *I run*. Sum, *I am*. And it is Englished sometime Actively: as, Curro, *I run*: And sometime Passively; as, Ægroto, *I am sick*. Neuter.

A Verb Deponent endeth in r, like a Passive and yet in signification is but either Active; as, Loquor verbum, *I speak a word*: or Neuter; as, Glorior, *I boast*. Deponent.

A verb Commune endeth in r, and yet in signification is both Active and Passive: as, Osculor te, *I kiss thee*; Osculor a te, *I am kissed of thee*. Commune.

teach the contrary. 3 The Genus of Verbs is like that of the Noun, either *Reall*, or *Grammaticall*; and therefore their division ought to be made either from their signification or termination. If you distribute them the former way, there are three kinds, *Active*, *Passive*, and *Neuter*, or *Substantive*. So all verbs *Actives*, that signify actively, as *amo*, *curro*, *sequor*, *eo*, *volo*: all are *passives* that signify passively, as *amor*, *vapulo*; all neuters that signify onely existence, as *sum*, *fio*. If you divide them according to their termination, they end all (except some few) either in *o* or *r*. If in *o*, they either can or cannot admit *r*, if they can, they are called *actives*, because for the most part they note action; if they cannot, they are called *neuters*. If they end in *r*, either they can cast *r* away, and they are called *passives*, or they cannot, and then they are called *Deponents*, or *Communes*. See the Latine Grammar *De Verbo*.

MOODS

MOODS.

Moods six. There be six Moods: the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

Indicative. The Indicative mood sheweth a reason true or false: as, Ego amo. *I love*: Or else asketh a question; as, Amas tu? *dost thou love?*

Imperative The Imperative biddeth or commandeth: as, Ama, *love thou.*

Optative. The Optative wisheth or desireth, with these signs, *Would God, I pray God, or God grant*; as, Utinam amem, *I pray God I love*: and hath commonly an adverb of wishing joyned with him.

Potential. The Potential mood is known by these signs, *May, can, might, would, should, could or ought*; as, Amem, *I may, or can love*: without an adverb joyned with him.

Subjunctive. The Subjunctive mood hath evermore some conjunction joyned with him: as, Cùm amarem, *When I loved.* And it is called the Subjunctive mood, because it dependeth upon another verb in the same sentence, either going before, or coming after: as, Cum amarem, eram miser: *When I loved, I was a wretch.*

Infinitive. The Infinitive signifieth to do, to suffer, or to be: and hath neither number, nor person, nor nominative case before him: and is known commonly by this sign *To*: as, Amare, *To love.* Also when two Verbs come together without any Nominative case between them, then the latter shall be the Infinitive mood: as, Cupio discere, *I desire to learn.*

1 *Sanctius* and *Scioppius* after him have lain aside all moods of verbs; and have made other distinctions of tenses, dividing them into *prima* & *secunda*. For instance, they call *amo, præsens primum*, & *amem, præsens secundum*; *amabam, imperfectum primum*, & *amarem*, *imperfectum secundum*, &c. And for the future they make it threefold, for the Imperative passes for a third future. And this they do not without some reason, because the tenses of the Subjunctive and the Indicative are used indifferently the one for the other; of which you may see examples in the note on the Indicative mood. But since this way is not more expedite than the other, 'tis better not to depart from the received method. However there is no reason why the Potential, Optative, and Subjunctive should be distinct Moods. See the Latine Grammar.

GERUNDS.

[1]GERUNDS.

Gerunds 3 di, do, dum.

There be moreover belonging to the Infinitive mood of Verbs, certain voices called Gerunds, ending in di, do, and dum: which have both the Active and Passive signification: as, Amandi, *of loving*, or *of being loved*. Amando, *in loving*, or *in being loved*. Amandum, *to love*, or *to be loved*.

[2]SUPINES.

Supines two, in um and u.

There be also pertaining unto Verbs, two Supines: the one ending in um, which is called the first Supine, because it hath the signification of the Verb Active: as, Eo amatum, *I go to love*. And the other in u: which is called the latter Supine, because it hath for the most part the signification passive: as, Difficilis amatu, *Hard to be loved*.

TENSES.

Tenses five.

There be five Tenses or Times: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect and the Future tense

Present tense.

The Present tense speaketh of the time that now is: as, Amo, *I love*.

Preterimperfect.

The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time not perfectly past: as, Amabam, *I loved* or *did love*.

Preterperfect.

The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this sign *Have*: as, Amavi, *I have loved*.

Preterpluperfect.

The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more than perfectly past, with this sign *Had*: as, Amaveram, *I had loved*.

Future.

The Future tense speaketh of the time to come, with this sign *shall* or *will*: as, Amabo, *I shall* or *will love*.

1 Gerunds are really Nouns Verbal Substantives, taken from the Adject. or Participle of the same termination, which oftentimes add to their verbal signification a kind of necessity or duty: whence *pugnandum est* is a most the same as *pugnare oportet*. But sometimes they loose this signification, and retain that onely of the action of their Verbs; as, *eau'ando rumpitur anguis*. See the Latine Grammar *De Gerundiis*. 2 The Supines too are Nouns verbal Substantives of the fourth declension, and have all their cases except the Vocative and the Genitive. See the Latine Grammar *De Supinis*.

PER-

PERSONS.

Persons three.

THere be also in Verbs three persons in both numbers: as, Singulariter, Ego amo, *I love*. Tu amas, *Thou lovest*. Ille amat, *He loveth*. Pluraliter. Nos amamus, *We love*. Vos amatis, *Ye love*. Illi amant, *They love*.

CONJUGATIONS.

Conjugations four.

VErbs have four Conjugations, which be known after this manner.

The first Conjugation hath a long before re and ris: as, Amāre, amāris.

The second Conjugation hath e long before re and ris: as, Docēre, docēris.

The third Conjugation hath e short before re and ris: as, Legĕre, lgĕris.

The fourth Conjugation hath i long before re and ris: as, Audire, audiris.

Verbs in O, of the four Conjugations, be declined after these examples.

AMo, amas, amavi, amare: amandi, amando, amandum: amatum, amatu: amans, amaturus. } To love.

Doceo, doces, docui, docere: docendi, docendo, docendum: doctum, doctu: docens, docturus. } To teach.

Lego, legis, legi, legere: legendi, legendo, legendum: lectum, lectu: legens, lecturus. } To read.

Audio, audis, audivi, audire: audiendi, audiendo, audiendum: auditum, auditu: audiens, auditurus. } To hear.

1 The second person of both numbers, and the third person plural of this tense, do often loose their middle syllable by a syncope; as, *amâsti, audisti, amâstis, audistis, amârunt, audierunt*. Which happens also to other persons of the third and fourth Conjugation; as, *pexi, pexisti, pexit; perii, peristi, perit*, &c. This syncope hath also place in the other tenses formed from this; as, *amâram, amârim, amâssem, amâro, amâsse*. Some syncopated tenses are

Indicative Mood, Preſent tenſe ſingular.

I love, Thou loveſt, He loveth, We love, Ye love, They love,
or, or, or, or, or, or,
do love. doſt love. doth love. do love. do love. do love.

AMo, amas, amat.	}	*Plurāliter.*	{ Amamus, amatis, amant.
Doceo, doces, docet.			{ Docemus, docetis, docent.
Lego, legis, legit.			{ Legimus, legitis, legunt.
Audio, audis, audit.			{ Audimus, auditis, audiunt.

Preterim-perfect tenſe ſingular.	{ Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam,	*I loved or did love.* bas, bat. *plur.* bamus, batis, bant.	
Preterper-fect tenſe ſingular.	{ Amavi, Docui, Legi, Audivi,	*I have loved.* iſti, it. *plur.* imus, iſtis, erunt *vel* ere.	
Preter pluperfect tenſe ſingular.	{ Amaveram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiveram,	*I had loved.* ras, rat. *pl.* ramus, ratis, rant.	
Future tenſe ſingular.	{ Amabo, Docebo, Legam, Audiam,	*I ſhall or will love.* bis, bit. *plur.* bimus, bitis, bunt. cs, et. *plur.* emus, etis, ent.	

are peculiar to the Poets; as, *exiviſti, ſtimaſti, capit, preſtes, abſtitit, diviſe.* 2 This tenſe is often uſed for the Imperative, not only in divine Writ; as, *Non occides, Non furaberis,* &c. but alſo in profane Autours; as, *Tu hoc ſtudio, Cic. Florentio puerum crudiri, & erudias.* Id. This alſo worth the Obſervation that by the pureſt Autours this mood is indifferently uſed for the Subjunctive, as may appear by the following examples. *Si eſt bellum civile, quid nobis faciendum ſit ignoro.* Cic. for *ſit. Auctoritas tanta plane non movebat, niſi tu oppoſuiſſes non minorem tuam.* Cic. for *moveret. Abi, neque illa ſi jam laveris, mihi renuntia.* Ter. for *lavis. Quem unum receptum in gratiam ſummo ſtudio deſenderam, hunc offendere non debeo.* Cic. for *defendi. Res fuiſſes egregiſſimus in te ſua, & inſolens in aliena.* Id. for *fueras. Te rogo, ut adveles, reſtituas ſi te videro.* Id. for *reſtituas. Scarum quoddam ſimulatque buccet, faciebat omnibus ſuis communicandi poteſtatem.* Id. for *buccaret. Nunc R. Dicas, cum ſe deprecari, & ego amiſſo in ſpectum acrem irrumpat, aliquid de voluptate cogitabat.* Id. for *irrumpet,* &c.

Imperative Mood.

	Love thou.	*Love he, let him love.*	*Love we, let us love.*	*Love ye.*	*Love they, let them love.*
Present tense singular.	Ama, amato:	[1] amet, amato:	*Pl.* amemus.	amate, amatote:	[2] ament, amanto.
	Doce, doceto:	doceat, docento:	*Pl.* doceamus.	docete, docetote:	doceant, docento.
	Lege, legito:	legat, legito:	*Pl.* legamus.	legite, legitote:	legant, legunto.
	Audi, audito:	audiat, audito:	*Pl.* audiamus.	audite, auditote:	audiant, audiunto.

Optative Mood.

God Grant I love.

Present tense sing. utinam	Amem, ames, amet. *Pl. utin.* amemus, ametis, ament.		
	Doceam, Legam, Audiam,	as, at. *Plur. utin.* amus, atis, ant.	
Preterimperfect tense sing. utinam	Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem,	*Would God I loved, or did love.* res ret. *Pl. utin.* remus, retis, rent.	
Preterperfect tense singular. utinam	Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim,	*I pray God I have loved.* ris, rit. *Pl. utin.* rimus, ritis, rint.	
Preterpluperfect tense sing. utinam	Amavissem, Docuissem, Legissem, Audivissem,	*Would God I had loved.* ses, set. *Pl. utin.* semus, setis, sent.	
Future tense singular. utinam	Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero,	*God grant I shall or will love hereafter.* ris, rit. *Pl. utin.* rimus, ritis, rint.	

1 The third person Singular, and first and third person plural are borrowed from the Subjunctive mood; for these can be no more of the Imperative than *amem*; for to one that hinders you from loving you may say *amem*, let me love. 'Tis true the Subjunctive hath oftentimes the signification of the Imperative, but that is not enough to make an Imperative mood, for we are not to look what happens sometimes, but what is its primary signification. In Martial we read *Mollia nec rigidum cespes tegat ossa, nec illi Terra gravis fueris; non fuit illa tibi*: Here *tegat* & *fueris*, have the signification of an Impe-

Potential Mood.

I may or *can love.*

Preſent tenſe ſing. Amem, ames, amet. *Pl.* amemus, ametis, ament. Doceam, Legam, Audiam, as, at. *Pl.* amus, atis, ant.

Preterim-perfect tenſe ſing. Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, *I might, would, ſhould, ought* or *could love.* res, ret. *Pl.* remus, retis, rent.

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular. Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim, *I might, would, ſhould* or *ought to have loved.* ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſing. Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem, *I might, would, ſhould* or *ought to had loved.* ſes, ſet. *Plur.* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Future tenſe ſing. Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero, *I might* or *can love hereafter.* ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Subjunctive [3] Mood.

When I love.

Preſent tenſe ſing. Cum Amem, ames, amet. *Pl. cùm* amemus, ametis, ament. Doceam, Legam, Audiam, as, at. *Pl. cùm* amus, atis, ant.

Imperative, but not an Imperative termination. And in theſe perſons there ſeems to be an Elliptis, for *amet* is for *fac*, vel *facito ut amet. Bono ſis animo*, for *facito ut bono ſis animo.* Beſides by the ſame reaſon, that they make *amet* and *amemus* Imperatives, they may make the future of the Indicative too, for that hath an Imperative ſignification, as we ſhewed before.

[3] This perſon is ſeldome uſed but in the Laws.

[3] The Subjunctive mood hath always a ſignification that notes a dependency on ſome other thing; and therefore its tenſes have a future ſignification included in their own. In the preſent, as, *ſi æqui in poſterum me amet. De quo utinam aliquando tecum loquar.* Cic.

Preterimperfect tense singular.	Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, Cum	}	*When I loved or did love.* res, ret. *plur. Cùm* remus, retis, rent.
Preterperfect 2 tense sing.	Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim, Cùm	}	*When I have loved.* ris, rit. *pl. Cùm* rimus, ritis, rint.
Preterpluper. tense sing.	Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem, Cùm	}	*When I had loved.* ſes, ſet. *pl. Cùm* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.
Future 3 tense singular.	Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero, Cùm	}	*When I ſhall or will love.* ris, rit. *pl. Cùm* rimus, ritis, rint. 4

Infinitive 5 Mood.

Preſent and Preterimperfect tense.	Amare, Docere, Legere, Audire,	To	Love. Teach. Read. Hear.
Preterperfect & preterpluperfect tense.	Amaviſſe, Docuiſſe, Legiſſe, Audiviſſe,	To have or had	Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.

1 This tenſe beſides its own ſignification hath ſometimes that of the preſent and the future. 2 This tenſe is very often uſed for the future: as, *Nè mora ſit ſi innuerim, quin pugnus continuò in malâ hæreat.* Ter. *Anſugerim potius quam reddam.* ibid. &c. 3 This tenſe hath a ſignification that partakes of the paſt and future too, and is called by Grammarians *Futurum exactum*, when the thing ſignified is Future, but ſuppoſed already done. And therefore there is great deal of difference between *Cum Romam perreptabo*, & *Cum Romam perreptavero*. 4 Beſides its ordinary terminations, the Subjunctive had heretofore one in *im*, as, *edim*, *duim*, *anſim*, *faxim*. 5 Sanctius will have the Infinitive not only Indefinite as to number and perſon, but alſo as to its tenſes: and ſo he ſolves many difficult places, where others are fain to have recourſe to an Enallage, a figure not neceſſary in Gram. as ſhall be ſhown hereafter. Thus in that expreſſion of Terence, *Cras mihi argentum dare ſe dixit*, Sanctius ſays, that *dare*, is not for *daturum*, but ſuppoſes for it ſelf,

Future 6 tense. { Amaturum, Doctúrum, Lecturum, Auditurum, } esse, To { love, teach, read, hear } hereafter.

Gerunds.

Amandi, of loving,	do, in loving,	dum, to love.
Docendi, of teaching,	do, in teaching,	dum, to teach.
Legendi, of reading,	do, in reading,	dum, to read.
Audiendi, of hearing,	do, in hearing,	dum, to hear.

Supines.

Amatum,	love,	Amatu,		loved.
Doctum,	teach,	Doctu,	To	taught.
Lectum,	read,	Lectu,	be	read.
Auditum,	hear.	Auditu,		heard.

A Participle of the present tense.
Amans, loving,
Docens, teaching,
Legens, reading,
Audiens, hearing.

The Participle of the first future tense.
Amaturus, to love or about to love.
Docturus, to teach or about to teach.
Lecturus, to read or about to read.
Auditurus, to hear or about to hear.

Before we decline any Verbs in or, **for supplying of many tenses lacking in all such Verbs, we must learn to decline this Verb** Sum, **in this wise following.**

self, because *dare* may be a future, as being indetermined and indifferent in it self to all tenses. And this opinion he confirmes by several examples. However, this doth not hinder but that ordinarily we may use *amaro* for the Present, and *amaviſſe* for the Preterperfect tense. 6 The Infinitive hath no future, but instead thereof makes use of the Participle in *rus* & *eſſe* or *fuiſſe*, which last is distinguished from the former, as the *futurum exactum* from the *futurum infectum*. These futures are declined and agree as Adjectives with their Substantives: though heretofore they had no certain gender or number. This future may also be expressed by the Participle in *rus* & *fore*. If the Verb hath no Supines from whence this Participle may be formed, we may very elegantly use *fore*, or the Participle *futurum*, by adding the Conjunction *ut*, especially after the Verbs, *spero*, *puto*, *ſuſpicor*, *dico*, *affirmo*, and the like: as, *Spero fore ut contingat id nobis.* And sometimes this manner of expression is used with Verbs, from which we may form another future by the Participle: as, *exiſtimabant plerique futurum fuiſſe, ut oppidum caperetur.* Cæſ. for *exiſtimabant oppidum capiendum fore.*

Sum, es, fui, eſſe, futurus. **To be.**

Indicative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingular.	[1] SUM, **I am**: es, eſt. *Plural.* Sumus, eſtis, ſunt.
Preterimperfect tenſe ſing.	Eram, **I was**: eras erat. *Plural.* eramus, eratis, erant.
Preterperfect tenſe ſing.	[2] Fui, **I have been**: fuiſti, fuit. *Plural.* fuimus, fuiſtis, fuerunt *vel* fuêre.
Preterpluperfect tenſe ſing.	Fueram, **I had been**: fueras, fuerat. *Pluraliter.* fuêramus, fueratis, fuerant.
Future tenſe ſingular.	Ero, **I ſhall or will be**: eris, 3 erit. *Plural.* erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperative Mood.

Preſ. tenſe ſing.	Sis, Es, eſto.	*be thou*	Sit, Eſto.	*Plu.* Simus,	Sitis, Eſſe, Eſtote, / Sint, Sunto.

Optative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſing. utinam	[4] Sim, **I pray God I be**: ſis, ſit. *Plur. utinam* ſimus, ſitis, ſint.
Preterimperf. tenſe ſing. uti.	Eſſem, **I would God I was**: eſſes, eſſet. *Plur. utinam* eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.
Preterperfect tenſe ſing. uti.	Fuerim, **I pray God I have been**: fueris, fuerit. *Plur. utinam* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
Preterpluperf. tenſe ſing. uti.	Fuiſſem, **Would God I had been**: fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Plur. utinam* fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.
Future tenſe ſingul. utin.	Fuero, **God grant I be hereafter**: fueris, fuerit. *plur. utinam* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Potential Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingular.	Sim, **I may or can be**: ſis, ſit. *plur.* ſimus, ſitis, ſint.
Preterimperf. tenſe ſingul.	Eſſem, **I might or could be**: eſſes, eſſet. *plur.* eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

1 For *ſum, ſumus, ſunt*, the Ancients ſaid *eſum, eſumus, eſunt*. Whence *eſunto* is read in Tully for *ſunto* according to Voſſius, who forms *eſum*, from *ἐσσόμαι*, Whence by taking away the Diphthongue is made *eſum*, then *eſum* & afterwards *ſum*. But Julius Scaliger will have it come from *ἐιμί*, from whence is

Preterperfect tense sing. Fuerim, **I might, could, should, or ought to have been**: fueris, fuerit. *plur.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense singular. Fuissem, **I might, could, should, or ought to have been**: fuisses, fuisset, *plur.* fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense singular. Fuero, **I may, or can be hereafter**: fueris, fuerit, *plur.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present tense sing. Cùm Sim, **When I am**: sis, sit. *plural. Cùm* simus, sitis, sint.

Preterimperfect tense sing. Cùm Essem, **When I was**: esses, esset. *plur. Cùm* essemus, essetis, essent.

Preterperfect tense sing. Cùm Fuerim, **When I have been**: fueris, fuerit. *pl. Cùm* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. Cùm Fuissem, **When I had been**: fuisses, fuisset. *plur. Cùm* fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.

Future tense sing. Cùm Fuero, **When I shall or will be**: fueris, fuerit. *plur. Cùm* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and preterimperfect tense. Esse, **To be** — *Preterperfect and preterpluperfect tense.* Fuisse, **to have or had been.**

Future tense. Fore, *vel* Futurum esse. **To be hereafter.**

Verbs in *or* of four Conjugations be declined after these examples.

Amor, amâris, *vel* amâre, amatus sum *vel* fui, amâri, amatus, amandus. **To be loved.**

Doceor, docêris *vel* docere, doctus sum *vel* fui, docêri, doctus, docendus, **To be taught.**

Legor, legeris *vel* legere, lectus sum *vel* fui, legi, lectus, legendus. **To be read.**

Audior, audîris *vel* audîre, auditus sum, *vel* fui, audîri, auditus, audiendus. **To be heard.**

is made first *ejo*, then *iro*, *eraſe*, and at laſt *ſum*, by changes of letters for which there are auxorities. 2 *Fui*, & *futurus* & *fore* come from the old verb *fuo*. 3 For *exit* heretofore they read *eſcit*, whence *eſcunt* in a place of the xii tables cited by Tully. 4 *Sim* is a ſyncope for *ſiem*. This verb hath neither gerunds nor ſupines.

Indica-

Indicative [1] Mood.

		I am loved.		
Present tense sing.	Amor, amâris *vel* amâre, amatur.	*Pluraliter*	mur,	
	Doceor, docêris *vel* docêre, docetur.		mini,	
	Legor, legeris *vel* legere, legitur.		ntur.	
	Audior, audîris *vel* audîre, auditur.			
Preterimperfect tense singular.	Amabar, Docebar, Legebar, Audiebar,	*I was loved.*	baris *vel* bare, batur, *pl* bamur, bamini, bantur.	
Preterperfect tense singular.	Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus,	*I have been loved,*	sum *vel* fui,	tus es *vel* fuisti, tus est vel fuit. *pl.* ti sumus *vel* fuimus, ti estis *vel* fuistis, ti sunt, fuêrunt *vel* fuêre.
Preterpluperf. tense singular.	Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus,	*I had been loved,*	eram *vel* fueram.	tus eras *vel* fueras, tus erat *vel* fuerat. *pl.* ti eramus *vel* fueramus, ti eratis *vel* fueratis, ti erant *vel* fuerant.
Future tense sing.	Amabor, Docebor, Legar, Audiar,	*I shall or will be loved.*	beris *vel* bere, bitur, *pl.* bimur, imini, buntur.	
			êris *vel* êre, etur. *pl.* emur, êmini, entur.	

Imperative Mood.

	Be thou loved.	*Let him be loved.*	*Let us be loved.*	*Be ye loved.*	*Let them be loved.*
Present tense singular.	Amare, [2] amator:	ametur, amator.	*pl.* amemur.	Amamini, [3] amantor:	amentur, amantor.
	Docere, docetor:	doceatur, docetor.	*pl.* doceamur.	Docemini, docemino:	doceantur, docentor.
	Legere, legitor:	legatur, legitor.	*pl.* legamur.	Legimini, legimino:	legantur, leguntor.
	Audire, auditor:	audiatur, auditor.	*pl.* audiamur.	Audimini, audimino:	audiantur, audiuntur.

1. The Verb passive as also the Deponent & Common, hath only three tenses in this mood, the Present, the Preterimperf. tense, & the Future. For the Preterperf. tense & Preterpluperf. are formed by the help of the Participle & the Verb *sum*, as, *amatus sum, vel fui; amatus eram, vel fueram.* 2. *Amator, amentor, & ceteri* are borrowed of the Subjunctive, as we observed in the Imperative of the active voice. 3. This termination in *mino* is grown out of use. It might here be demanded how a Passive can have an Imperative, since a passive cannot be commanded. If one should say to a servant, *amator ab hoc*, he might answer,

Optative Mood.

God grant I be loved.

Present tense singular, Utinam { Amer, ameris *vel* ère étur. *pl.* émur. émini, entur. / Docear / Legar, / Audiar, } aris *vel* are, atur. *pl. uti.* amur, amini, antur.

Preterimperf. tense singular, Utinam { Amarer, / Docerer, / Legerer, / Audirer, } reris *vel* rere, retur. *pl. uti.* remur, remini, rentur.

Would God I were loved.

I pray God I have been loved.

Preterperfect tense singular, Utinam { Amatus, / Doctus, / Lectus, / Auditus, } fim *vel* fuerim, tus fis *vel* fueris, tus fit *vel* fuerit. *plur. utinam* ti fimus *vel* fuerimus, ti fitis *vel* fueritis, ti fint *vel* fuerint.

Would God I had been loved.

Preterpluperfect tense singular, Utinam { Amatus, / Doctus, / Lectus, / Auditus, } eſſem *vel* fuiſſem, tus eſſes *vel* fuiſſes, tus eſſet *vel* fuiſſet. *plur. utinam* ti eſſemus *vel* fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis *vel* fuiſſetis, ti eſſent *vel* fuiſſent.

God grant I be loved hereafter.

Future tense singular, Utinam { Amatus, / Doctus, / Lectus, / Auditus, } ero *vel* fuero, tus eris *vel* fueris, tus erit *vel* fuerit. *pl. utinam* ti erimus *vel* fuerimus, ti eritis *vel* fueritis, ti erunt *vel* fuerint.

Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved.

Present tense singular, { Amer, éris *vel* ère, étur. *pl.* émur, émini, entur. / Docear, / Legar, / Audiar, } aris *vel* are, atur. *pl.* amur, amini, antur.

anſwer, that that need not be commanded him, ſince he deſired nothing more; and beſides that was not in his power, but depended on his Maſters will. To this we may anſwer, though a paſſion depends alwaies on the agent, and ſo properly cannot be commanded, yet the diſpoſition and cauſe of it is often in our power. So that *ametur ab hero* is all one as *ita virum curabit, ut ameris*. *Doctor à Praceptore*, is the ſame as, *Ne reſpue Doctrinam Dei & ejus verbi imbibe*; and ſo of others.

Preterim-perfect tenſe ſing. Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, *I would, ſhould, or ought to be loved.* reris *vel* rere, retur. *plu.* remur, remini, rentur.

I would, ſhould, or ought to have been loved.

Preter-perfect tenſe ſingular. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, ſim *vel* fuerim, tus ſis *vel* fueris, tus ſit *vel* fuerit. *plu.* ti ſimus *vel* fuerimus, ti ſitis *vel* fueritis, ti ſint *vel* fuerint.

I would, ſhould, or ought to had been loved.

Preterplu-perf. tenſe ſingular, Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, eſſem *vel* fuiſſem, tus eſſes *vel* fuiſſes, tus eſſet *vel* fuiſſet. *plu.* ti eſſemus *vel* fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis *vel* fuiſſetis, ti eſſent *vel* fuiſſent.

I may or can be loved hereafter.

Future tenſe ſing. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, ero *vel* fuero, tus eris *vel* fueris, tus erit *vel* fuerit. *plur.* ti erimus *vel* fuerimus, ti eritis *vel* fueritis, ti erunt *vel* fuerint.

Subjunctive [1] Mood.

When I am loved.

Preſent tenſe ſingular. Amer, éris *vel* ére, étur. *pl. Cùm* émur, émini, entur.
Cùm Docear, Legar, Audiar, aris *vel* ere, atur. *plur. Cùm* amur, amini, antur.

When I was loved.

Preterim-perfect tenſe ſing. Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, réris *vel* rére, retur. *plu. Cùm* rémur, rémini, rentur.

When I have been loved.

Preterper-fect tenſe ſingular. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, ſim *vel* fuerim, tus ſis *vel* fueris, tus ſit *vel* fuerit. *plur Cùm* ti ſimus *vel* fuerimus, ti ſitis *vel* fueritis, ti ſint *vel* fuerint.

1 The Subjunctive Mood hath onely a Preſent and Preterimperfect tenſe of its own. The Preterperfect & Preterpluperfect, as in the Indicative, are ſupplied by the Participle and the verb *ſum*. And alſo the future, as following the nature of the Preterperfect tenſe, which it includes in its ſignification, as was obſerved before. But this circumlocution hath no place in thoſe verbs which want their Supines. As for example, becauſe *meeno*, & *diſco* want their Supines, *meeniturus* & *diſcoturus* want the Preterperfect tenſe. On the contrary, thoſe verbs which in the Active have divers Supines, have in the Paſſive ſeveral Preterperfect tenſes. So from *lavo* is *lavatum*, *lautum* & *lotum*, & *lavaturus*, & therefore from *lavor* we ſay *lavatus*, *lautus*, & *lotus ſum*. 2 This Participle in

When I had been loved.

Preterplu-perf. tense singular. Cùm { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, } Essem *vel* fuissem, tus esses *vel* fuisses, tus esset *vel* fuisset. *plur.* Cùm ti essemus *vel* fuissemus, ti essetis *vel* fuissetis, ti essent *vel* fuissent.

When I shall or will be loved.

Future tense singular. Cùm { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, } ero *vel* fuero, tus eris *vel* fueris, tus erit *vel* fuerit. *plur.* Cùm ti erimus *vel* fuerimus, ti eritis *vel* fueritis, ti erunt *vel* fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Present and Preterimperfect tense. { Amari, Doceri, Legi, Audiri, } To be { Loved. Taught. Read. Heard. }

Preterperf. tense and Preterpluperf. tense. { Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum, } To have or had been loved. esse *vel* fuisse.

Future tense { Amatum iri, *vel* amandum esse, Doctum iri, *vel* docendum esse, Lectum iri, *vel* legendum esse, Auditum iri, *vel* audiendum esse, } To be { loved taught read heard } hereafter.

A participle of the preterperfect tense. { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus, } Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.

A participle of the Future in dus. { Amandus, Docendus, Legendus, Audiendus, } To be { Loved. Taught. Read. Heard. }

In the circumlocution of the future is most frequently of no certain gender or number. Hence in Tully *vaticinati sunt made factum iri Graciam sanguine.* And in Tetent. *Datum iri gladiatorem.* But though *amatum iri* be a future, yet *amatum, ire* is of the present tense: not hath this circumlocution place here, but there you may use it in the Indicative mood. So we may say *perditum ire*, because we may say *eo perditum*, but not *intellectum ire*, because we cannot say *intellectum.*

Of certain Verbs going out of Rule, which are declined and formed in manner following.

POſſum, potes, potui, poſſe, potens. To may or can.

Volo, vis, volui, velle: volendi, volendo, volendum: ſupinis caret: volens. To will or to be willing.

Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle: nolendi, nolendo, nolendum: ſupinis caret, nolens: To will or to be unwilling.

Malo, mavis, malui, malle: malendi, malendo, malendum: ſupinis caret: malens: To have rather or to be more willing.

Edo, edis *vel* es, edi, edere *vel* eſſe: edendi, edendo, edendum: eſum eſu: *vel* eſtum eſtu, edens, eſurus *vel* eſturus: To eat.

Fio, fis, factus ſum *vel* fui, fieri: factus, faciendus: To be made or to be done.

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendum, latum, latu: ferens, laturus: To bear or ſuffer.

Feror, ferris *vel* ferre, latus ſum *vel* fui, ferri: latus, ferendus: To be born or ſuffered.

Indicative Mood.

	Singular.	Plurall.
Preſent tenſe.	[1] Poſſum, potes, poteſt,	Poſſumus, poteſtis, poſſunt.
	Volo, [2] vis, vult.	Volumus, vultis, volunt.
	[3] Nolo, nonvis, non vult.	Nolumus, non vultis, nolunt.
	[4] Malo, mavis, mavult.	Malumus, mavultis, malunt.
	Edo, edis *vel* es, edit *vel* [5] eſt.	Edimus, editis, *vel* eſtis, edunt.
	Fio, fis, fit.	Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
	[6] Fero, fers, fert.	Fermus, fertis, ferunt.
	Feror, ferris *vel* ferre, fertur.	Fermur, fermini, feruntur.

[1] *Poſſum* is compounded of *potis* or *pote* and *ſum*, and keeps the *s* when a vowel follows; as, *poſſes*, *poſſit*, *poſſeram*, *poſſem*, &c. but changeth it into *s* when another *s* follows; as, *poſſum poſſis*. And therefore the Ancients ſaid *poteſſum*, *poteſſe*, for *poſſum poſſe*. [2] *Vis* and *vult* are made by a ſyncope for *volis* and *volit*, and ſo *nolis* (or as the Ancients ſaid *nolvis*) for *nonvis*. [3] *Nolo* is compounded of *non* & *volo*, whence for *non vis* and *non vult* is made *nevis* & *nevult*. [4] *Malo* is from *magis* and *volo*. [5] From *eſt* is made *eſtur* (as from *poteſt*, *poteſtur* in old Authors) which is read not only in Plautus, but

Preterimperfect tense singular.
Poteram, Volebam, Nolebam, Malebam, Edebam, Fiebam, Ferebam, } as, at. *plur.* amus, atis, ant.
Ferebar, baris, *vel* bare, batur. *pl.* bamus, bamini, bantur.

Preterperfect tense singular.
Potui, Volui, Nolui, } Malui, Edi, 7. Tuli, } isti, it. *pl.* imus, istis, erunt *vel* ere.
8. Factus, Latus, } sum *vel* fui, tus es *vel* fuisti, tus est *vel* fuit. *pl.* ti sumus *vel* fuimus, ti estis *vel* fuistis, ti sunt, fuerunt, *vel* fuere.

Preterpluperfect tense sing.
Potueram, Volueram, Nolueram, } Malueram, Ederam, Tuleram, } ras, rat. *pl.* ramus, ratis, rant.
Factus, Latus } eram *vel* fueram, tus eras *vel* fueras, tus erat *vel* fuerat. *plur.* ti eramus *vel* fueramus, ti eratis *vel* fueratis, ti erant *vel* fuerant.

Future tense sing.
Potero, eris, erit. *pl.* poterimus, eritis, erunt.
Volam, Nolam, Malam, } Edam, Fiam, Feram, } es, et. *plur.* emus, etis, ent.
Ferar, ferêris *vel* ferêre, feretur. *plur.* feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Possum, Volo, Malo, have no Imperative Mood.

but also in Ovid. 6. *Fero* is irregular only in this, that in certain cases it looses the vowel after *r*; as, *fers*, *fert*, for *ferís*, *ferit*. 7. *Tuli* is made from *tollo* or *tolo*, *tetuli*; as from *fallo fefelli*, and by taking away the reduplication *tuli*. But *tolo* seems to come from the old Verb τλάω, *fero*, or τλάομαι, whence also the Supines *latum* for *tolatum*. Unless you had rather say, that *tolo* made *tetuli*, *telatum* or *tulatum*, whence afterwards was made *latum*. 8 *Fio* made heretofore *fii* in the Perfect tense, according to Priscian.

Imperati

Imperative Mood.

Present tense singular.

Noli, Nolito. *pluraliter.* Nolite, nolitote.

Es esto: ede: edito: — edat, esto, edito. — *pl.* Edamus. — editote, este, estote, editote: — Edant, edunto.

Fito tu: Fer, ferto: — Fiat, fito: mus. — *pl.* Fiamus. — *pl.* Ferte: ramus. — Fite, fitote: — Fiant, fiunto. Ferat, ferto: ramus. — Ferte: — Ferant, ferunto.

Ferre, fertor. — Feratur, fertor. — *pl.* Feramur. — Feramini, ferimini: — Ferantur, feruntor.

Optative Mood.

Present tense singular.

Utinam — Possim, Velim, Edam, Fiam, Feram, — Nolim, Malim [2], — is, it. *plur. Utinam* imus, itis, int. — as, at. *plur. Utinam* amus, atis ant.

Ferar, raris *vel* rare, ratur. *pl. Utin.* amur, amini, antur.

Preterimperfect tense singular.

Utinam — Possem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem, — Ederem, *vel* esſem, Fierem, Ferrem, — es, et. *plur. Utinam* emus, etis, ent.

Ferrer, reris *vel* rere, retur. *pl. Ut.* remur, remini, rentur.

Preterperfect tense singular.

Utinam — Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim, — Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim, — ris, it. *pluraliter Utinam* rimus, ritis, rint.

Utinam — Factus, Latus, — fim *vel* fuerim, tus ſit *vel* fueris, tus ſit *vel* fuerit. *pl. Ut.* ti fimus *vel* fuerimus, ti fitis *vel* fueritis, ti ſint *vel* fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tense sing.

Utinam — Potuiſſem, Voluiſſem, Noluiſſem, — Maluiſſem, Ediſſem, Tuliſſem, — ſes, ſet. *pl. Utinam* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Utinam — Factus, Latus, — eſſem *vel* fuiſſem, tus eſſes *vel* fuiſſes, tus eſſet *vel* fuiſſet. *plur. Utin.* eſſemus *vel* fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis *vel* fuiſſetis, ti eſſent *vel* fuiſſent.

1 *Fi* is alſo read in Plautus, and in Horace too, according to Voſſius, *ſi cognitor ipſe*; for which others read *fis cognitor*. 2 For *malim* & *mallem* heretofore they ſaid *mavelim* and *mavellem*. As alſo *edim* for *edam*; as we find *duim* for *dem*, and *perduim* for *perdam* in the Comicks; and *edit* is for *edas* in Horace. 3 *Fieri* is by a tranſpoſition of letters for *fiiri*, which was for *firi*, as from *audio*, *audiri* for the Ancients writ i long by *ei*. 4 *Eo* ſhould make *eis*, *eit*, &c. and in the infinitive *eire*. But by contraction they firſt made *is*, *it*,

Future tense singular. Potuero, Voluero, Noluero, } Maluero, Edero, Tulero, } ris, rit. *plural.* Utinam rimus, ritis, rint.

Utinam Factus, Latus, } ero *vel* fuero, tus eris *vel* fueris, tus erit *vel* fuerit. *pl. Uti.* ti erimus *vel* fuerimus, ti eritis *vel* fueritis, ti erunt *vel* fuerint.

The Potential and the Subjunctive Mood be formed like the Optative in the voice, and do differ only in signification and sign of the Mood.

Infinitive Mood.

Present tense and Preterimperf. tense. Posse, Velle, Nolle, Malle, Edere *vel* esse, Ferre, Fieri 3, Ferri, } *Preterperf. & Preterpluperfect tense.* Potuisse. Voluisse. Noluisse. Maluisse. Edisse. Tulisse. Factum esse *vel* fuisse. Latum esse *vel* fuisse.

Future tense Esurum esse. Laturum esse. } Factum iri, *vel* faciendum esse. Latum iri, *vel* ferendum esse.

4 Eo and 5 queo make ibam and quibam in the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, and ibo and quibo in the future tense: and in all other Moods & tenses are derived like Verbs in o of the fourth Conjugation, saving that they make their Gerunds, Eundi, eundo, eundum. Queundi, queundo, queundum.

Of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, be formed the Preterpluperfect tense of the same Mood; the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the future tense of the Optative Mood, the Potential Mood and the Subjunctive Mood, the Preterperfect tense, and the Preterpluperfect tense of the infinitive Mood, as of Amavi, are formed, Amaveram,

eit, and then taking away the *e* they said *is it*, *i* longum and the Diphthong *ei* being often used one for the other, and was observed before. The compounds of *eo* make *ibo* in the future, like their simple, as *transibo*, *praeribo*; but sometimes *iam* like *audiam*, as *transiam*, *praetiriam*. *Initur ratio*, Cic. &c. Some of its compounds have a passive voice, as *adeor*, *ambior*, *inear*, *obeor*, *subeor*, &c. and also *stor ad me*. Ter. *Ambio* is declined regularly like *audio*, but *ambibam* is read sometimes in Livy and elsewhere, and heretofore they said *audibam* for *audiebam*. 5 *Queo* and *nequeo* are declined like *eo*, but that they want the Imperative, the Gerunds, and the Participle of the present tense. Tis found also in the Passive, as *queatur* in Lucretius, *quitur* in Terence.

amave-

amaverim, amavero, by changing i into e short: e amavissem, amavisse, keeping i still.

Impersonals. IMpersonals be declined throughout all Moods and tenses in the voice of the third person singular only: as, Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel fuit, studitum erat vel fuerat, studebitur, &c.

And they have commonly before their English, this sign *It*: as, It delighteth, Delectat. It becometh not, Non decet.

OF THE PARTICIPLE.

A Participle is a part of Speech, derived of a Verb, and taketh part of a Noun, as Gender, case and declension: and part of a Verb, as tense and signification: and part of both, as number and figure.

Four kinds of Participle. There be four kinds of Participles: one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense, one of the Future in rus, and another of the Future in dus.

Present tense. A Participle of the Present tense, hath his English ending in *ing*: as, *Loving*, and his Latin in ans, or ens: as, Amans, docens. And it is formed of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, by changing the last syllable into ns, as, Amabam, amans. Audiam, audiens. Auxiliabar, auxilians. Poteram, potens.

The first Future in rus. A Participle of the Future in rus betokeneth to be like the Infinitive mood of the Active voice: as, Amaturus, *To love* or *about to love*. And it is formed of the latter 3 Supine by putting to rus: as, Doctu, 4 docturus.

Preter tense A Participle of the Preter tense hath his English

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sometimes they are read in the third person plural too; as, *docent, docebant, docebunt, pudebant*. See more in the Latine Grammar. *De Impersonalibus.* 2 But *iturus* from *ibam*, takes e before *ur*; and is declined irregularly. 3 Other say from the first Supine, because Deponents want the latter Supine. 4 Some there are formed irregularly; as, *Secaturus, periturus, nasciturus, oriturus, moriturus*, &c. 5 Some of these, though of a Passive form, have an Active signification; as, *cavens*, qui cavet: *tacens*, qui tacet. So *egressus, circumspectus, considerans, diserens, falsus, profectus*, &c.

ending in *d. t.* or *n*; as, *Loving, taught, slain*: and his Latin in *s* tus, sus. xus; as, Amatus, visus, nexus: and one in uus: as, Mortuus. And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to s: as, Lectu, lectus, except 6 Mortuus.

A Participle of the Future in dus betokeneth to suffer like the Infinitive mood of the Passive voice: as, Amandus, *To be loved.* And it is formed of the Genitive case of the Participle of the Present tense, by changing tis into dus: as, Amantis, amandus: Legentis, legendus. And it is also found to have the signification of the Participle of the Present tense: as, Legendis veteribus proficis, *in reading old Authors thou dost profit.* The second Future tense in dus

Of a Verb Active, and so of a Verb Neuter, which hath the Supines, come two Participles, one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in rus: as of amo cometh amans, amaturus; of curro, currens, cursurus. Of an Active come 2 Participl.

Of a Verb Passive, whose Active hath the Supines, come two Participles: one of the Preter tense, and another of the Future tense in dus: as of amor cometh amatus, amandus. Of a Passive come two.

Of a Verb Deponent come three Participles, one of the Present tense, one of the Preter tense, and another of the Future in rus: as of auxilior cometh auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus Of a Deponent three.

And if the Verb Deponent doth govern an Accusative case after him, it may form also a Participle in dus, as of loquor, loquendus.

Of a Verb Commune come four Participles: as of largior cometh largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus. Of a Commune four.

Participles of the present tense be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three Articles, as, Nominativo hic, hæc & hoc amans; Genitivo hujus amantis, Dative huic amanti, *&c.* Participles declined like Adjects.

furus with its compounds, *ofurus, cruciatus, infuriatus.* 6 Which form would rather have a Noun. From those Neuters that from their Preterperfect tense like passives, come three Participles; as, *gaudens, gavisus, & gaudendus* from *gaudeo*: *audens, ausus* and *ausurus* from *audeo*, &c. Sometimes also a fourth Participle is read, *audenda res* in Livy: *Cessanda* also in Pacuvius. From *fio* also there is *fiens, futurus, factus*, and *faciendus*. And so from *flo*.

Parti-

Participles of other tenses be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three divers endings: as, amaturus, amatura, amaturum. Amatus, amata, amatum. Amandus, amanda, amandum.

OF AN ADVERB[1].

An Adverb is a part of Speech joyned to the Verbs, to declare their signification.

Some be of

Adverbs some be of time: as, Hodiè, cras, heri, perendiè, olim, aliquando, nuper, quando.

Place: as, Ubi, ibi, hic, istic, illic, intùs, foris.

Number: as, Semel, bis, ter, quater, iterum.

Order: as, Inde, deinde, denique, postremò.

Asking, or doubting: as, Cur, quare, unde, quorsum, num, nunquid.

Calling: as, Heùs, ô, ehodum.

Affirming: as, Certè, næ, profectò, fanè, scilicet, licèt, estò.

Denying: as, Non, haud, minimè, neutiquam, nequaquam.

Swearing: as, Pol, ædepol, hercle, mediusfidius.

Exhorting: as, Eia, agè, agitè, agedum.

Flattering: as, Sodes, amabo.

Forbidding: as, Nè.

Wishing: as, Utinam, si, ô si, ô.

Gathering together: as, Simul, unà, pariter, non modo, non solùm.

Parting: as, Seorsim, sigillatim, vicatim.

1 Some Adverbs, though few, are Primitives; as, *ergò*, *jam*, &c. but the greatest part of them are Derivatives. Of which some are formed from Nouns without any change of termination; from the Nominative, as, *facilè*, *postea*, *nuperè*, *recens*, *penitùs*, &c. from the Ablative, as *repentè*, *subitò*, *illicò*, *quò*, &c. Some change their termination, as *plurimùm*, *dolò*, *largiter*, *citò*, *continuò*, &c. From Verbs are derived *raptim*, *cæsim*, *ostiatim*, *exultim*, *punctim*, and the like. Some few are derived from Prepositions; *intrò*, *foràs*, *clanculùm*, &c. Adverbs are also compounded of two Nouns; as, *pridiè*, for *prioridiè*, *temperè* of *tanto opere*: of a Noun and a Pronoun; as, *quarè*, of *quâ re*;

of

Some are of
- **Choosing**: as, Potiùs, imò.
- **A thing not finished**: as, Penè, ferè, propè, vix, modò, non.
- **Shewing**: as, En, ecce.
- **Doubting**: as, forsan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse.
- **Chance**: as, Forte, fortuitò.
- **Likeness**: as, Sic, sicut, quasi, ceu, tanquam, velut.
- **Quality**: as, Benè, malè, doctè, fortitèr.
- **Quantity**: as, Multùm, Parùm, minimùm, paululùm, plurimum.
- **Comparison**: as, Tam, quàm, magis, minùs, maximè.

Certain Adverbs be compared: as, Doctè, doctiùs, doctissimè. Fortiter, fortiùs, fortissimè. Propè, propiùs, proximè.

Also the voices of Prepositions, if they be set alone, not having any casual word to serve unto, joyned with them, be not Prepositions, but are changed into Adverbs: as, Qui ante non cavet post dolebit, **he that beware not afore shall be sorry afterward.** Coràm laudare, & clam vituperare, inhonestum est. **In presence to commend one, & behind the back to dispraise, is an unhonest point.**

OF A CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of Speech, that joyneth words and sentences together.

Of Conjunctions some be Copulatives: as, Et, que, quoque, ac, atque; nec, neque.

Some be
- **Disjunctives**: as, Aut, ve, vel, seu, sive.
- **Discretives**: as, Sed, quidem, autem, verò, at, ast.
- **Causals**: as, Nam, namquè, enim, etenim, quia, ut, quòd, quum, quoniam, and quando set for quoniam.

of a Noun and a Verb, as *pedetentim*, for *pedem tendendo*: Of a Noun and an Adverb, as *saepenumero*: of a Noun and a Preposition, as *dextrò*, of *de manu*: of a Noun and a syllabical Particle, as *tantisper*; of a Pronoun and a Preposition, as *postea*; of two Verbs, as *aliquet*; of a Verb and an Adverb, as *adsimo*; of two Adverbs, as *tantummodo*; of an Adverb and a Preposition, as *quando*; of an Adverb and a Conjunction, as *etiam*. Some are compounded of three words, as *quemadmodum*, *quemadmodum*, &c.

Some

Some be
- **Conditionals**: as, Si, sin, modò, dum, dummodò.
- **Exceptives**: as, Ni, nisi, quin, alioquin, præterquam.
- **Interrogatives**: as, Ne, an, utrùm, necne, anne, nonne.
- **Illatives**: as, Ergo, ideò, igitur, quare itaque, proin.
- **Adversatives**: as, Etsi, quanquam, quamvis, licet, estò.
- **Redditives to the same**: as, Tamen, attamen.
- **Electives**: as, Quàm, ac, atque.
- **Diminutives**: as, Saltem, vel.

OF A PREPOSITION.

A **Preposition** is a part of Speech most commonly set before other parts, either in Apposition: as, Ad patrem: or else in Composition: as, Indoctus.

These [1] Prepositions following serve to *the Accusative case.*

Ad, To.		Adversus.	Against.
Apud, At.			
Ante, Before.		Adversum.	
Cis,	On this side	Extra, Without.	
Citra,		Intra, Within.	
Circum,	About.	Inter, Between.	
Circa,		Infra, Beneath.	
Contra, Against.		Juxta, Beside or nigh to.	
Erga, Towards.		Ob, For.	

[1] Sanctius proves that of these Prepositions *Prope, circiter, usque, versus*, are only Adverbs. For when we say, *prope muros, prope seditionem venum-est*, and the like, the Accusative is governed of the Preposition *ad* understood. For otherwise *propior & propius, proximus & proxime* might be reckoned among the Prepositions, because we read *proximus te*, Plaut. *propius urbem, propius montem*, Sal. *Rex proxime formam latrocinii*, Liv. The same might be said of *pridie & postridie*: for we say *pridie nonas, postridie kalendas*, understanding *post & ante*. We likeway say *procul urbem, procul muros, & procul mare, procul dubio*, where the Preposition *ad & ab* are understood. Which last is often expressed in Cicero; as, *procul à nobis*. And we use also *prope* with.

Pone,	Behind.	Ultra,	Beyond.
Per,	By or through.	Præter,	Beside.
Prope,	Nigh.	Supra,	Above.
Propter,	For.	Circiter,	About.
Secundùm,	After.	Usque,	Until.
Post,	After.	Secus,	By.
Trans,	On the further side.	Versus,	Towards.
		Penes,	In the power.

Where note, that Versus is set after his casual word: as, Londinum versus, towards London.

And likewise may penes be set also.

These Prepositions following serve to *the Ablative case.*

A, ab abs,	From or fro.	Pro,	For.
Cum,	With.	Præ,	Before or in comparison.
Coram,	Before or in presence.	Palam,	Openly.
Clam,	Privily.	Sine,	Without.
De, E, Ex,	Of or from.	Absque,	Without.
		Tenus,	Unto or up to.

Where note that if the casual word joyned with Tenus be the Plural number, it shall be put in the Genitive case, and be set before Tenus: as, Aurium tenus, Up to the ears. Genuum tenus, Up to the knees.

Note also that the voices of Prepositions being set alone without their casual words, is not Prepositions, but are changed into Adverbs: as is aforesaid in the Adverb.

with an Ablative and *a* or *ab*; as, *prope à Sicilia, prope à muris hæremus hostem*, &c. By which we may see that this word *prope* which governs either case, but the Preposition expressed or understood. The same may be shewed of the other three; of which see more in the Latine Grammer. 3 Yet in Ovid we read *Pectoribus tenus.*

These

THESE [1] *PREPOSITIONS following serve to both Cases.*

[2] In with this sign *To*, to the Accusative case: as, In urbem, Into the City. In without this sign *To*, to the Ablative case: as, In te spes mea est, My hope is in thee. Sub noctem, A little before night.
Sub judice lis est. The matter is before the Judge.
Super lapidem, Upon a stone.
Super viridi fronde, Upon a green leaf.
Subter terram, Under the earth.
Subter aquis, Under the water.

OF AN INTERJECTION

AN Interjection is a part of Speech which betokeneth a sudden passion of the mind under an imperfect voice.

Some are of Mirth: as, Evax, vah.
Some are of Sorrow: as, Heu, hei.

Some are of
- Dread: as, Atat.
- Marvelling: as, Papæ.
- Disdaining: as, Hem, vah.
- Shunning: as, Apage.
- Praising: as, Euge.
- Scorning: as, Hui.
- Exclamation: as, Proh Deum, atque hominum fidem.
- Cursing: as, Væ, malum.
- Laughing: as, Ha, ha, he.
- Calling: as, Eho, ho, io.
- Silence: as, Au, and such others.

[1] These Prepositions govern an Accusative, when a motion from one place to another is signified, otherwise an Ablative. But *in* is found sometimes with an Accusative where there is no motion, and with an Ablative where motion is signified. Examples of which see in the Latine Grammar. And hence it is, that several Verbs govern both an Accusative and an Ablative with *in*, as *incidere in vas*, Liv. *Incidere in arc*, Cic.

THE

¶ THE CONCORDS OF LATINE SPEECH.

FOr the due joyning of Words in Construction, it is to be understood, that in Latine Speech there be three Concords: The first, between the Nominative case and the Verb: The second, between the Substantive and the Adjective: The third, between the Antecedent and the Relative.

The first Concord.

When an English is given to be made in Latine, look out the principal Verb. If there be more Verbs than one in a Sentence, the first is the principal Verb, except it be the Infinitive mood; or hath before it a Relative, as, *that, whom, which*: or a Conjunction; as, Ut, *that*; Cùm, *when*; Si, *if* and such others.

¶ When ye have found the Verb, ask this question; who? or what? and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Nominative case to the Verb; except it be a Verb impersonal which will have no nominative case. And the nominative shall in making and construing Latine, be set before the Verb; except in Interrogations the reverse, and then the Nominative is set after the Verb, or after the sign of the Verb: as, Amas tu? *Lovest thou?* Venit rex? *Doth the King come?*

Likewise if the Verb be of the Imperative mood: as, Amato ille, *Let him love.*

And sometimes when this sign Ne or ere, cometh before the English of the Verb: as, Est liber

Of Construction of words, which the Greeks call Syntax, is either simple and regular, or figurative and irregular. The regular Construction is that which follows the usual way of speaking, and is conformable to the Rules of Grammar. The figurative is that which recedes from both, and if compared with the other, hath in it something redundant, defective, or otherwise changed: but withal is more elegant, and having been studied by the best Authors. Of Construction also there are two parts, Concord and Regimen, or, the Agreement and Government of words.

mens.

ment. *It is my book.* [b] Venit ad me [a] quidam. *There came one to me.* And that casual word which cometh next after the verb; and answereth to this question whom? or what? made by the verb, shall commonly be the Accusative case; except the verb do properly govern another case after him to be construed withal: as, [a] Si cupis [a] placere [b] magistro, [a] utere [b] diligentiâ; nec [a] sis tantus [b] cessator, ut [b] calcaribus [a] indigeas. *If thou covet to please thy master, use diligence; and be not so slack, that thou shalt need spurs.*

A verb personal agreeth with his nominative case in number and person: as, [a] Præceptor [a] legit, [a] vos verò [b] negligitis. *The master readeth, and ye regard not.* Where note, the first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

Many nominatives cases singular, with a conjunction copulative coming between them, will have a verb plural; which verb plural shall agree with the nominative case of the most worthy person: as, [a] Ego & [a] tutus [b] eris. *I and thou shall be safe.* [a] Tu & [a] pater [b] periclitamini. *Thou and thy father are in jeopardy.* [a] Pater & [a] Præceptor [b] accusabuntur. *Thy father and thy master shall be accused.*

Where a verb doubtful betweene two nominative cases of diverse numbers, the verb may indifferently agree with either of them, so that it be kept of one person: as, [a] Amantium [a] iræ amoris [a] redintegratio [b] est, *The falling out of lovers is the renewing of love.* [a] Quod enim nisi [a] vos [b] periimus? *For what shall save us if we perish?* Pastora percussit, [a] pecus quoque [a] robora [b] fugit. *The shepherd hath stricken, the flock also hath forsaken the oaks.*

Here note also that sometimes the Infinitive mood of a verb, or else a whole clause afore going, or else some member of a sentence may be the Nominative case to the verb, as, [a] Diluculò surgere [a] salubre [b] est. *To arise betimes in the morning is the*

[a] Sometimes the Verb agrees with the nearer Substantive, though not of the worthier Person, as, *& Ego & Cicero unus magistris.* Cic. *Plures una*

Cartha-

most wholsome thing in the world. [a] Multum scire, vita [b] est jucundissima, *To know much, is the most pleasant (or sweetest) life of all.*

The second Concord.

When ye have an Adjective, ask this question, who? or what? and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Substantive to it.

The Adjective, whether it be a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle, agreeth with his Substantive in case, gender & number: as, [a] Amicus [b] certus in [a] re [b] incerta cernitur, *A sure friend is tried in a doubtful matter.* [a] Homo [b] armatus, *A man armed.* [a] Ager [b] colendus, *A field to be tilled.* [b] Hic [a] vir, *This man.* [a] Meus herus est, *It is my master.* [a]

Where note, that the Masculine gender is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter. [3]

Many Substantives singular, having a Conjunction copulative coming between them, will have an Adjective plural; which Adjective shall agree with the Substantive of the most worthy gender: as, [a] Rex & Regina [b] beati, *The King and Queen are blessed.*

The third Concord.

When ye have a Relative, ask this question who? or what? and the word that answereth to the question, shall be the Antecedent to it.

The Antecedent most commonly is a word that goeth before the Relative, and is rehearsed again of the Relative.

The Relative agreeth with his Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Person: as, [a] Vir sapit [b] qui pauca loquitur, *That man is wise that speaketh few things.* Of words.

Carthaginem sex principes orbis terrarum videamini, Liv. 2 Sometimes the Substantive is understood; as, *paucis te vulo*, i. e. *verbis*: *brevi veniet*, i. e. *tempore*: *triste lupus stabulis*, i. e. *negotium*. For heretofore *negotium* was used for *res*. See the figure *Ellipsis*. 3 'Tis controverted among Grammarians whether the Feminine ought to be prefer'd before the Neuter. Linacer and Alvarez think the Neuter is to be prefer'd. Vossius is of the same opinion in his little Grammar, though in the other he proves the contrary. However in [illegible] instances the Adjective is usually put in the Neuter gender.

Sometimes the Relative hath for his antecedent the whole reaſon that goeth before him, and then he ſhall be put in the Neuter gender and ſingular number: as, [a] In tempore veni, [b] quod omnium rerum eſt primum, *I came in ſeaſon, which is the chiefeſt thing of all.* But if the Relative be referred to two clauſes or more, then the Relative ſhall be put in the plural number: as, [a] Tu multum dormis, & [aa] ſæpe potas, [b] quæ ambo ſunt corpori inimica, *Thou ſleepeſt much, and drinkeſt often, both which things are naught for the body.*

When this Engliſh that, may be turned into this Engliſh which, it is a Relative: otherwiſe it is a Conjunction; which is called in Latin [1] quòd or ut: and in making Latine, it may elegantly be put away by turning the Nominative caſe into the Acculative, and the Verb into the Infinitive [2] mood: as, Gaudeo [a] quòd tu bene [b] vales: Gaudeo [a] te bene [b] valere, *I am glad that thou art in good health.* Jubeo [a] ut tu [b] abeas: Jubeo [a] te [b] abire, *I bid that thou go hence.*

Many antecedents ſingular, having a Conjunction copulative between them, will have a Relative plurall; which Relative ſhall agree with the antecedent of the moſt worthy gender: as, [a] Imperium & [aa] dignitas [b] quæ petiiſti, *The rule and dignity which thou haſt required.*

But in things not apt to have life, the Neuter gender is moſt worthy: yea, and in ſuch caſe though the Subſtantives or Antecedents be of the Maſculine or of the Feminine gender, and none of them of the Neuter: yet may the Adjective or Relative be put in the Neuter gender: as, [a] Arcus & [aa] calami ſunt [b] bona, *The bow and arrows be good.* [a] Arcus & [aa] calami [b] quæ fregiſti, *The bow and arrows which thou haſt broken.*

The caſe of the [3] Relative.

When there cometh no Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verbs, the Relative

1 *Quod* which is commonly taken for a Conjunction, is really the Neuter of the Relative *qui, quæ, quod.* See in the Latine Grammar the Remarkes on the Conjunctions. 2 The expreſſion by the Infinitive is moſt elegant; though the other without ſufficient reaſon is condemned by Sanctius. 3 The Relative *Qui, quæ, quod,* is moſt commonly to be conſidered as between two caſes

shall be Nominative case to the Verbs: as, Miser est [a] qui nummos [b] admiratur, *Wretched is that person which is in love with money.*

But when there cometh a Nominative case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be such case as the Verb will have after him: as, Felix [b] quem [a] faciunt aliena [a] pericula cautum, *Happy is he, whom other mens harms do make to beware.*

As the Relative may be the Nominative case to the Verb, so it may be the Substantive to the Adjective that is joyned with him, or that cometh after him: as, Divitias amare noli, [a] quod omnium est [b] sordidissimum; *Love not thou riches, which to do is the most beggarly thing in the world.*

Nouns Interrogatives and Indefinitives follow the Rule of the Relative: as, Quis, uter, qualis, quantus, quotus, &c. which evermore come before the Verb, like as the Relative doth: as, Hei mihi! qualis erat? Talis erat, [b] qualem nunquam [a] vidi.

Yet there is to be understood and noted, that the Relative is not alwaies governed of the Verb that he cometh before, but sometimes of the Infinitive mood that cometh after the Verb: as, [b] Quibus voluisti me gratias [a] agere, egi, *What persons thou wilddst me to thank, I have thanked.*

Sometimes of a Participle: as, [b] Quibus rebus [a] adductus feceris? *With what things moved didst thou it?*

Sometimes of the Gerund: as, [b] Quæ nunc non est [a] narrandi locus, *Which things at this present is no time to tell.*

Sometimes of the Prepositon set before him: as, [b] Quem [a] in locum deducta res sit vides, *Unto what*

cases of the same Substantive: And so it agrees with the former in gender and number, and with the latter in case. As, *Ultra eum locum (a) in loco Germani consederant.* Cæs. But usually the following case is understood, as being sufficiently expressed by the Relative. Sometimes on the contrary the Antecedent case is understood, and the latter expressed; as, *Populo ut placerent quæ fecisset fabulæ*, for *fabulæ placerent quæ fabulas fecisset.* See more in the Latine Syntax.

ſtate the matter is now brought, thou ſeeſt.

Sometimes of the Subſtantive that it doth accord with: as, Senties, [b] qui [a] vir ſim, *Thou ſhalt perceive what a fellow I am.* **Albeit in this manner of ſpeaking** qui **is an Indefinite, and not a Relative.**

Sometimes of a Noun partitive or diſtributive: as, [b] Quarum rerum, [a] utram minùs velim, non facilè poſſum exiſtimare, *Of the which two things whether I would with leſs will have, I cannot eaſily eſteem.*

Sometimes it is put in the Genitive caſe, by reaſon of a Subſtantive coming next after him: as, Ego illum non novi, [b] cujus [a] causâ hoc incipis, *I know him not, for whoſe cauſe thou beginneſt this matter.*

Sometimes it is otherwiſe governed of a Noun Subſtantive: as, Omnia tibi dabuntur, [b] quibus [a] opus habes, *All things ſhall be given thee which thou haſt need of.*

Sometimes of an Adverb: as, [b] Cui utrùm [a] obviàm procedam, nondum ſtatui, *Whom whether I will go to meet with, I have not yet determined.*

Sometimes it is put in the Ablative caſe with this ſign than, **and is governed of the comparative degree coming after him: as,** Utere virtute, [b] quâ nihil eſt [a] melius, *Uſe vertue, than the which nothing is better.*

Sometimes it is not governed at all, but is put in the Ablative caſe abſolute: as, Quantus erat Julius Cæſar, [a b] quo Imperatore, Romani, primùm Britanniam ingreſſi ſunt! *How worthy a man was Julius Cæſar, under whoſe conduct the Romans firſt entred into Britain!*

Alſo when it ſignifieth an inſtrument wherewith a thing is to be done, it is put in the Ablative caſe: as, Ferrum habuit, [b] quo ſe [a] occideret, *He had a knife, wherewith he would have ſlain himſelf.*

When a Relative cometh between two Subſtantives of divers genders, it may be indifferently accord with either of them: [1] as, [a] Avis, [b] quæ paſſer appellatur; **or,** Avis, [b] qui paſſer appellatur, *The bird, which is called a ſparrow.* **Yea, though the Subſtantives**

[1] If it agree with the former, it follows the analogy of the Latin Conſtruction, and is to be conſidered as between two caſes of the ſame Noun: as, *avis, quæ (avis) appellatur.* If it agree with the latter, which is more elegant and uſual, it follows the Greek conſtruction, and is called an Helleniſme of which ſee in the figures. But ſometimes it happens that the Relative agrees with a gender or number that is underſtood, and not with the antece-

be of diverſe numbers alſo: as, Eſtne ea [1] Lutetia [b] quam nos [a] Pariſios dicimus? *Is not that called Lutetia, that we do call Paris?* Or elſe, Eſtne ea Lutetia, [b] quos nos [a] Pariſios dicimus?

Conſtructions of Nouns Subſtantives.

When two Subſtantives come together betokening divers things, the latter ſhall be the Genitive caſe: [2] as, [a] Facundia [b] Ciceronis, *The eloquence of Cicero.* [a] Opus [b] Virgilii, *The work of Virgil.* [a] Amator [b] ſtudiorum, *A lover of ſtudies.* [a] Dogma [b] Platonis, *The opinion of Plato.* But if they belong both to one thing, they ſhall be put both in one caſe: as, [a] Pater meus [b] vir, amat [a] me [b] puerum, *My Father, being a man, loveth me a child.*

When the Engliſh of this word res, is put with an Adjective, ye may put away res, & put the Adjective in the Neuter gender, like a Subſtantive: as, [a b] Multa me impedierunt, *Many things have letted me.* And being ſo put, it may be the Subſtantive to an Adjective: as, [a] Pauca his [b] ſimilia, *A few things like unto theſe.* [a] Nonnulla [b] hujuſmodi, *many things of like ſort.*

An Adjective in the Neuter gender, put alone without a Subſtantive, ſtandeth for a Subſtantive, and may have a Genitive caſe after him, as if it were a Subſtantive: as, [a] Multum [b] lucri, *Much gain.* [a] Quantum [b] negotii? *How much buſineſs?* [a] id [b] operis, *That work.*

Words importing indowment of any quality or property, to the praiſe or diſpraiſe of a [illegible] coming after a Noun Subſtantive, or a [illegible] Subſtantive, may be put in the Ablative [illegible]

antecedent which is expreſſed; as, *Dares ut cæteris fatale monſtrum, quæ generoſius perire quærens,* &c. Hor. Where the relative *quæ* is of the feminine gender, becauſe it relates to Cleopatra who is there ſpoken of, and not to *monſtrum* which is of the neuter gender. So *ſi tempus eſt ullum juris naſcendi homines, quæ multa ſunt.* Cic. Where *quæ* relates to *tempora* underſtood. Sometimes alſo it agrees with a Subſtantive taken from the ſenſe of the preceding period, as *Inter alia prodigia etiam carne pluit, quam imbrem,* &c. *Liv.* See more in the figure of Syllepſis. 2 Sometimes this genitive governs alſo another genitive; as, *Qua ſit hominum querela frenis tua,* Cic. *Magnam partem laudis hujus rei ad Libonium eſſe venturam.*

or in the [1] **Genitive: as,** [a] Puer [b] bona indolis: **or** [a] Puer [b] bonæ indolis, *a child of a good towardneſs*: [a] Puer [b] boni ingenii; **or** [a] Puer [b] bono ingenio, *a child of a good wit.*

[2] Opus **and** uſus, **when they be Latine for** *need*, **require an ablative caſe: as,** [a] Opus eſt mihi tuo [b] judicio, *I have no need of thy judgment.* Viginti [b] minis [a] uſus eſt mihi filio, *My ſon hath need of twenty pounds.*

Conſtructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive caſe.

ADjectives that ſignifie deſire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, or forgetting, and ſuch other like, require a genitive caſe: as, [a] Cupidus [b] auri, *Covetous of money.* [a] Peritus [b] belli, *Expert of warfare.* [a] Ignarus [b] omnium, *Ignorant of all things.* [a] Fidens [b] animi, *Bold of heart.* [a] Dubius [b] mentis, *Doubtful of mind.* [a] Memor [b] Præteriti, *Mindfull of that is paſt.* Reus [b] furti, *Accuſed of theft.*

Nouns [3] **Partitives, and certain interrogatives, with certain Nouns of number, require a Genitive caſe: as,** Aliquis, uter, neuter, nemo, nullus, ſolus, unus, medius, quiſque, quiſquis, quicunque, quidam, quis **for** aliquis, **or** quis **an Interrogative: as,** Unus, duo, tres: Primus, ſecundus, tertius, *&c.* **as,** [a] Aliquis [b] noſtrûm [a] Primus [b] omnium.

When a queſtion is asked, the anſwer in Latine muſt be made by the ſame caſe of a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle, and by the ſame tenſe of a verb that the queſtion is asked by: as, [a] Cujus eſt fundus? [b] Vicini. Quid [a] agitur in ludo literario? [b] Studetur. **Except a queſtion be asked by** Cujus ja, jum: **as,** Cuja eſt ſententia? [b] Ciceronis. **Or by a word that may govern divers caſes: as,** [b] Quanti [a] emiſti librum? [bb] Parvo. **Or except I muſt anſwer by one of theſe Poſſeſſives,** Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter: **as,** [a] Cujus eſt domus? non [b] veſtra, ſed [bb] noſtra.

1 The Genitive in theſe Conſtructions is the ſame as between two Subſtantives; and the Ablative is governed by a Preposition underſtood. See the Latine Syntax. 2 Of *opus* & *uſus*, ſee the Latine Syntax. 3 The Genitive of the Partitive Comparative and Superlative is governed of *ex numero*, or by the ſame Subſtantive underſtood. As, *Virginum ſapientiſſima*, for-

Nouns of the 4 comparative and the Superlative degree, being but partitively, that is to say, having after them this English of, or among, require a Genitive case: as, [b] Aurium [a] mollior est sinistra, *Of the eares, the left is the softer.* Cicero [b] Oratorum [a] eloquentissimus, *Cicero the most eloquent of Orators.*

Nouns of the comparative degree, having than or by after them, do cause the word following to be the Ablative case: as, [a] Frigidior [b] glacie, *More cold than ice.* [a] Doctior [b] multo, *Better learned by a great deal.* Uno [b] pede [a] altior, *Higher by a foot.*

The Dative case.

Adjectives that betoken profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, pleasure: submitting, or belonging to any thing, require a Dative case: as, Labor est [a] utilis [b] corpori, *Labour is profitable to the body.* [a] Æqualis [b] Hectori, *Equal to Hector.* [a] Idoneus [b] bello, *Fit for war.* [a] Jucundus [b] omnibus, *Pleasant to all persons.* [b] Parenti [a] supplex, *Suppliant to his father.* [b] Mihi proprium, *Proper to me.*

Likewise Nouns adjectives of the passive signification in bilis, and Participle in dus: as, [a] Flebilis, [aa] flendus [b] omnibus, *To be lamented of all men.* [a] Formidabilis, [aa] formidandus [b] hosti, *To be feared of his enemie.*

The Accusative case.

The 5 measure of length, breadth, or thickness of any thing, is put after Adjectives in the Accusative case, and sometime in the Ablative case: as, Turris [a] alta [b] centum pedes, *A tower an hundred foot high.* Arbor [a] lata [b] tres digitos, *A tree three fingers broad.* Liber [a] crassus [b] tres pollices, *vel* [bb] tribus pollicibus, *A book three inches thick.*

for *Virgo virginum sapientissima*, or *ex numero Virginum.* 4 Several other Adjectives in imitation of the Greeks govern a Genitive case, especially among the Poets. As, *Lassus viarum, felix ac libera legum, vinci fœnique benignus. Mirer te purgatum illius morbi. Pauper argenti*, and the like. 5 The Noun of measure hath sometimes a Genitive, but in that case it depends on some general word understood. As, *Arcola longa pedum denum*, where *mensurâ, spatio*, or *longitudine* is understood.

The Ablative Caſe.

Adjectives ſignifying fulneſs, emptineſs, plenty, or wanting, require an [a] Ablative caſe, & ſometimes a genitive: as, [b] Copijs [a] abundans. Crura [b] thymo [a] plena. [a] Vacuus [b] irâ, [bb] iræ, ab îra. Nulla epiſtola [a] inanis [b] re aliquâ. [a] Ditiſſimus [b] agri. [b] Stultorum [a] plena ſunt omnia. Quis, niſi [b] mentis [a] inops, oblatum reſpuat aurum? [a] Integer [b] vitæ, [b] ſceleriſque [a] purus, non eget Mauri jaculis nec arcu. [a] Expers [b] omnium. Corpus [a] inane [b] animæ.

These Adjectives, Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, with ſuch others, will have an [a] Ablative caſe: as, [a] Dignus [b] honore. [a] Captus [b] oculis. [b] virtute [a] præditus. [b] Paucis [a] contentus.

Where note that Dignus, indignus, and contentus, may inſtead of the Ablative caſe have an Infinitive Mood of a Verb: as, [a] Dignus [b] laudari, *Worthy to be praiſed.* [a] Contentus in pace [b] vivere, *Content to live in peace.*

Conſtruction of the Pronoun:

These Genitives caſes of the Primitives, Mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, & veſtri, be uſed when ſuffering or paſſion is ſignified: as, [a] Pars [b] tui. [a] Amor [b] mei. But when poſſeſſion is ſignified, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter and veſter be uſed: as, [a] Ars [b] tua. [a] Imago [b] tua.

These Genitive caſes, Noſtrûm, veſtrûm, be uſed after Diſtributives, Partitives, Comparatives & Superlatives: as, [a] Nemo [b] veſtrûm. [a] Aliquis [a] noſtrum. [a] Major [b] veſtrum. [a] Maximus natu [b] noſtrûm.

Conſtruction of the Verb: and firſt with *The Nominative caſe.*

Sum, forem, fio, exiſto, and certain Verbs paſſives: as, Dicor, vocor, ſalutor, appellor, habeor, exiſtimor, videor, with other like, will have ſuch caſe

[a] This Ablative is governed of a Propoſition underſtood. For *vacuus curis*, is for *à curis*. *Laude dignus* for *de laude*, Sometimes alſo the Propoſition is expreſſed; as, *locus à frumento copioſus*. Cic. *Liber à deliciis*. Idem *Inops à verbis, ab amicis*. Idem. The Genitive depends on a General Noun underſtood, as, *copia, negotium, res*, &c. So *vacuus curarum*, is for *re curarum*, as we

after them, as they have before them: 3 as, a Fama aa est b malum, *Fame is an evil thing.* a Malus culturâ aa fit b bonus. *An evil person by the ordering or governance is made good.* a Crœsus aa vocatur b dives, *Crœsus is called rich.* a Horatius aa salutatur b Poëta, *Horace is saluted by the name of a Poet.* Malo c te a divitem aa esse, quàm haberi. *I had rather thou wert rich indeed, then so accounted.*

Also Verbs that betoken bodily moving, going, resting, or doing, which be properly called Verbs of gesture: as, Eo, incedo, curro, sedeo, appareo, bibo, cubo, studeo, dormio, somnio, **and such other like, as they have before them a Nominative case of the doer or sufferer, so may they have after them a Nominative case of a Noun or Participle, declaring the manner of circumstance of the doing or suffering:** as, a Incedo b claudus, *I go lame.* a Petrus aa dormit b securus, *Peter sleepeth void of care.* a Tu aa cubas b supinus, *Thou liest in bed with thy face upward.* a Somnias b vigilans, *Thou dreamest waking.* a Studeto b stans, *Study thou standing.* **And likewise in the Accusative case:** as, Non decet a quenquam aa meiere b currentem, aut mandentem, *It doth not become any man to pisse running, or eating.*

And generally, when the word that goeth before the Verb, and the word that cometh after the Verb belong both to one thing, that is to say, have respect either to other, or depend either of other, they shall be put both in one case, whether the Verb be transitive or intransitive, of what kind soever the Verb be: as, a Loquor b frequens, *I speake often:* a Taceo a multis, *I hold my peace much.* a Scribo epistolas b rarissimus, *I write letters very seldome.* Ne a assuescas aa bibere vinum b jejunus. *Accustome not thy self to drink wine next thy heart, or, not having eaten somewhat before.*

we find in Phædrus, *res cibi* for *cibus*, and in Plautus, *Res voluptatum for voluptates.* 2 And sometimes also a Genitive; as, *Contemtus libertatis.* Liv. *Suscipe curam & cogitationem dignissimam tua virtutis.* Cic. *Indignus averum.* Ter. But the construction with an Ablative is most natural. 3 The reason why these Verbs change nothing in the construction is because they mark only the union and connection of words, and the respect they have one to another. If we meet with a Genitive case after these Verbs, they have nevertheless the same case after as before them, but the same word is understood; as, *Hic liber est Petri*, that is, *Hic liber est liber Petri.*

The

The Genitive caſe.

This Verb ſum, when it betokeneth or importeth poſſeſſion, owing, or otherwiſe pertaining to a thing, as betoken, property, duty, or guiſe, it cauſeth the Noun, Pronoun, or Participle following to be put in the Genitive caſe: as, Hæc veſtis [a] eſt [b] patris, *This garment is my fathers.* [2] Inſipientis [a] eſt dicere, non putâram, *It is the property of a foole to ſay, I had not thought.* Extremæ [a] eſt [b] dementiæ diſcere dediſcenda, *It is a point of the greateſt folly in the world to learne things that muſt afterward be learned otherwiſe.* [b] Orantis [a] eſt nihil niſi cœleſtia cogitare, *It is the duty of a man that is ſaying his praiers, to have mind on nothing but heavenly things.* Except that theſe Pronouns, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, and veſter, ſhall in ſuch manner of ſpeaking be uſed in the Nominative caſe [2]: as, Hic codex [a] eſt [b] meus *This book is mine.* Hæc domus [a] eſt [b] veſtra, *This houſe is yours.* Non [a] eſt mentiri [b] meum, *It is not my guiſe* (or *property*) *to lie.* [b] Noſtrum [a] eſt injuriam non inferre, *It is our parts not to do wrong.* [b] Tuum [b] eſt omnia juxtà pati, *It is thy part* (or *duty*) *to ſuffer all things alike.*

Verbs that betoken to eſteem or regard, require a [3] Genitive caſe betokening the value: as, [b] Parvi [a] ducitur probitas, *Honeſty is reckoned little worth.* [b] Maximi [a] penditur nobilitas, *Nobleneſs of birth is very*

Verbs of accuſing, condemning, warning, purging, quitting, or aſſoyling, will have a Genitive caſe of the crime, or of the cauſe, or of the thing that one is accuſed, condemned, or warned of: or elſe an Ablative caſe, moſt commonly without a Prepoſition: as, Hic [b] furti ſe [a] alligat, *vel* [bb] furto. [a] Ad-

1 In this Conſtruction with a Genitive a Subſtantive is underſtood, on which it depends. As, *Sum ejus opinionis*, that is, *Vir, Philoſophus, Doctor. Non eſt Regis*, that is, *officium. Hæc veſtis eſt patris*, that is, *hæc veſtis eſt veſtis patris.* 2 The reaſon of this is, becauſe they are Adjectives and agree with the Subſtantive in the Nominative caſe. 3 Theſe Genitives depend on the common word *pretii* underſtood. As, *Parvi ducitur probitas*, that is, *parvi æſtimatur pretii.* 4 The Genitives alſo in theſe Conſtructions depend on the common word, as *æſtimo, crimine, cauſa, pœna*, and the like. As, *Arceſſere Majeſtatis*, that is, *crimine Majeſtatis*; and the Ablative is governed of a Prepoſition.

monuit me [b] errari, *vel* [bb] errato, [b] De pecuniis repetundis [a] damnatus est.

Satago, 5 misereor, [6] misereſco, **require a Genitive caſe: as,** [b] Rerum ſuarum [a] ſatagit. [a] Miſerere [b] mei Deus.

Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, recordor, **and** Memini, **will have a Genitive, or an Accuſative caſe: as,** [a] Reminiſcor [b] hiſtoriæ. [a] Obliviſcor [b] carminis. [a] Recordor [a] pueritiam. [a] Obliviſcor [b] lectionem. [a] Memini [b] tui, *vel* [bb] te, *I remember thee.* [a] Memini [b] de te, *I ſpeak of thee.* [a] Egeo, **or** [a] indigeo [b] tui, **or** [bb] te. [a] Potior [b] urbis, *I conquer the city.* [a] Potior [b] voto, *I obtain my deſire.*

The Dative Caſe.

ALL manner of Verbs put acquiſitively, that is to ſay, with theſe tokens to **or** for **after them, will have a Dative caſe: as,** Non [b] omnibus [a] dormio, *I ſleep not to all men.* [b] Huic [a] habeo, non [b] tibi, *I have it for this man, and not for thee.*

To this rule do alſo belong Verbs betokening

To
- **Profit or diſprofit: as,** Commodo, incommodo, noceo.
- **Compare: as,** Comparo, compono, confero.
- **Give or reſtore: as,** Dono, reddo, refero.
- **Promiſe or to pay: as,** Promitto, polliceor, ſolvo.
- **Command or ſhew: as,** Impero, indico, monſtro.
- **Truſt: as,** Fido, confido, fidem habeo.
- **Obey or to be againſt: as,** Obedio, adulor, repugno.
- **Threaten or to be angry with: as,** Minor, indignor, iraſcor.

Alſo Sum, **with his compounds, except** Poſſum; **Alſo Verbs compound with** ſatis, bene **and** male: **as,** Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio: **Finally, certain Verbs compound with theſe Prepoſitions,** Præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in, **and** inter, **will have a Dative caſe: as,** Præluceo, adjaceo, condono, ſub-

ſition underſtood. Which is ſometimes expreſſed; as, *Damnatus de Majeſtate.* Cic. *5 Rerum ſuarum ſatagis,* is for *ſatis rerum ſuarum,* where *ſatis* is inſtead of an Accuſative, coming from *ſatis* which is an old Noun, as *magis* and *potis.* *6 Miſereor is read* with a Dative, but not amongſt the pureſt Autors. 7 The Accuſative is the regular Conſtruction of verbs Active, and the Genitive depends on a ſubſtantive underſtood. As, *Memini malorum,* that is, *memoriam habeo malorum.* Thus *intereſſe illius dici,* that is, *recordatio illius dici,*

oleo,

oleo, anteſto, poſthabeo, objicio, inſulto, interſero.

This Verb Sum, es, fui, may oftentimes be ſet for habeo; and then the word that ſerveth in the Engliſh to be the Nominative caſe, ſhall be put in the Dative, and the word that ſerveth to be the Accuſative caſe, ſhall be the Nominative: as, [a] Eſt [b] mihi [a] mater, *I have a mother.* Non [a] eſt [b] mihi [a] argentum, *I have no money.* But if Sum be the Infinitive Mood, this Nominative ſhall be turned into the Accuſative: as, Scio [b] tibi non [a] eſſe [a] argentum, *I know thou haſt no money.*

Alſo when ſum hath after him a Nominative caſe and a Dative, the word that is the Nominative caſe, may be alſo the Dative: ſo that ſum may be in ſuch manner of ſpeaking be conſtrued with a double Dative caſe: as, [a] Sum [b] tibi [bb] præſidio, *I am to thee a ſafegard.* Hæc res [a] eſt [b] mihi [bb] voluptati, *This thing is to me a pleaſure.*

And not onely ſum, but alſo many other † Verbs may in ſuch manner of ſpeaking have a double Dative caſe; one of the perſon, and another of the thing: as, [a] Do [b] tibi veſtem [bb] pignori. [a] Verto hoc [b] tibi [bb] vitio. Hoc tu [b] tibi [bb] laudi [a] ducis. [a]

The Accuſative caſe.

VErbs Tranſitives are all ſuch as have after them an Accuſative caſe of the doer of ſuffered; whether they be Active, Common, or Deponent: as, Ulus [a] promptos [a] facit. Fœminæ [a] ludificantur [b] viros. [a] Largitur [b] pecuniam.

Alſo Verbs Neuters may have an Accuſative caſe of their own ſignification: as, Endymionis [b] ſomnum [a] dormis. [a] Gaudeo [b] gaudium. [a] Vivo [b] vitam.

Verbs of asking, teaching, and arraying, will have two Accuſative caſes; one of the ſufferer, and another of the thing: as, Rogo [b] te [bb] pecuniam. [a] Docebo [b] te [bb] literas. [a] Quod [bb] te jamdudum [a] hortor. [a] Exuo [b] me [bb] gladium.

† Such are *habeo, do, verto, tribuo, duco, relinquo, fero,* and ſome others. a Hither may be referred theſe expreſſions, *Eſt mihi nomen Petro, Cui nova cognomen Julo:* Though we ſay alſo *ex appoſition, cui cognomen Julus.* Or with a Genitive *Cognomen Julii, Et Eluvies Rheni.* § As alſo when they are taken in a Metaphorical ſenſe, as, *Ambulare maria, & terras navigare.* Etc. *Ardebat Alexin.* Virg. The reaſon of this conſtruction ſee in the Latine Syntax. ‖ Here the Preposition is underſtood; which in all modern Languages is expreſſed. But in Latine 'tis omitted, as Sanctius obſerves, becauſe it would cauſe an ambiguity, as if one ſay, *teigi illum cum haſta,*

The Ablative case.

All Verbs require an Ablative case of the instrument, put with this sign with before it, or of the cause, or of the manner of doing: as, a Ferit eum b gladio. a Taceo b metu. Summa b eloquentia causam a egit.

The word of price is put after Verbs in the Ablative case: as, a Vendidi b auro. a Emptus sum b argento: Except these Genitives, when they be put alone without 5 Substantives, Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis quantilibet, quanticunque: as, b Quanti a mercatus es hunc equum? Certe b pluris quàm a vellem. Having that after Verbs of price he shall alwaies use these Adverbs, Carius, vilius, melius, and pejus, in stead of their casuals.

Verbs of plentie or scarcenes, filling, emptying, loading, or unloading, will have an Ablative case b: as, a Affinis b opibus. a Cares b virtute. a Expleo te b fabulis. a Spoliavit me b bonis omnibus. a Oneras stomachum b cibo. a Levabo te hoc b onere. Likewise Utor, fungor, fruor, potior, lætor, gaudeo, dignor, impertio, 7 impertior.

Verbs that betoken receiving, or distance, or taking away, will have an Ablative case, with à, ab, è, ex, or de: as, a Accepit literas b à Petro. a Audivi b ex longè. Longè a distat b à nobis. a Eripui te b è malis. And this Ablative after Verbs of taking away may be turned into the Dative: as, a Subtraxit b mihi cingulum. a Eripuit b illi vitam. 8

Verbs of comparing or exceeding, may have an Ablative case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding: as, a Præfero hunc multis b gradibus, *I prefer this man by many degrees.* b Paulo intervallo illum a superat, *He is beyond the other but a little space.*

hasti, it might be doubted whether you touched him and his lance, or him with a lance. 5 But here a word of the Ablative case is understood as, *Pluris quam vellem, for pretio pluris æris quam vellem.* 6 This construction as well as the former depends on a Preposition understood; which sometimes is expressed; as, *Hæc à custodibus militum vinctus hora.* Cæs. 7. See more of these in the Latine Syntax. 8 There are other constructions like these, where the Preposition is understood; as, *Cavere malo* for *à malo. Cibo prohibere & tibi*, Cic. *Liberare, cura, infamia*, Idem, &c.

A Noun, or a Pronoun Substantive, joyned with a Participle expressed or understood, and having none other word whereof it may be governed, it shall be put in the Ablative [1] case absolute: as, [a] Rege [b] veniente, hostes fugerunt, *The King coming, the enemies fled.* [a] Me duce, vinces, *I being captain, thou shalt overcome.*

And it may be resolved by any of these words, Dum, cum, quando, si, quanquam, postquam: as, [a] Rege [b] veniente; *id est*, Dum veniret Rex. [a] Me [b] duce; *id est*, Si ego dux fuero.

Constructions of Passives.

A Verb Passive will have after him an Ablative case with a [a] Preposition or sometimes a Dative of the doer: as, Virgilius [a] legitur [b] à me. [b] Tibi fama [a] peratur. And the same Ablative or Dative shall be the Nominative case to the Verb, if it be made by the Active; as, [a] Ego [b] lego Virgilium. [b] Petas [b] tu famam.

3. Gerunds.

GErunds and Supines will have such cases as the Verbs that they come of: as, Otium [a] scribendi [b] literas. Ad [a] consulendum [b] tibi. [b] Auditum [b] Poetas.

WHen the English, of the Infinitive mood cometh after any of these Nouns Substantives, Studium, causa, tempus, gratia, otium, occasio, libido, spes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio,

1 This Ablative, though called absolute, is alwaies governed by a Preposition understood. As, *Me consule*, that is *sub me consule. Regina vepuce*, that is *de Regina ventura.* See more in the Latine Syntax. 2 Here the case is not governed of the Passive but of the Preposition. For the Passive hath no need but of a Nominative to make its Construction perfect. As, *Amantur boni.* If *ab omnibus* is added, tis *ab* that governs the case, and not *amantur.* And that the Passives are indifferent to this regimen, may appear from Tully's using *per* and *ab* promiscuously; as, *Nisi ab improbis expulsus essem, & per bonos restitutum. De mercenariis nisi jam aliquid factum ait per Flaccum, fuit à me.* 3. Concerning the nature of Gerunds, see the Latine Grammar.

gestus,

geſtus, ſatietas, poteſtas, licentia, conſuetudo, conſilium, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus, & others like, if the Verb ſhould be of the Active voice, it ſhall be made by the Gerund in di: And the ſame Gerund in di is uſed alſo after certain Adjectives: as, [a] Cupidus [b] viſendi. [a] Certus [b] eundi. [a] Peritus [b] jaculandi. [a] Gnarus [b] bellandi.

When ye have an Engliſh of the Participle of the preſent tenſe, with this ſign of or with, coming after a Noun Adjective, it ſhall in Latine making be put in the Gerund in do: as, [a] Defeſſus ſum [b] ambulando, *I am wearie of walking.*

Alſo the Engliſh of the Participle of the Preſent tenſe coming without a Subſtantive, with this ſign in or by before him, ſhall in Latine making be put in the Gerund in do: as, Cæſar, [b] dando, [b] ſublevando, [b] ignoſcendo, gloriam [a] adeptus eſt. [b] In apparando totum hunc [a] conſumunt diem. And the ſame Gerund in do is uſed either without a Prepoſition, or with one of theſe Prepoſitions, A, ab, de, e, ex, cum, in, pro: as, Deterrent [a] à [b] bibendo. [a] Ab [b] amando. Cogitat [a] de [b] edendo. Ratio bene ſcribendi [a] cum [b] loquendo conjuncta eſt.

The Engliſh of the Infinitive mood, coming after a reaſon, and ſhewing the cauſe of a reaſon, may be put in the Gerund in dum: as, Dies mihi ſatis fit [a] ad [b] agendum, vereor, *I fear that a whole day will not be enough for me to do my buſineſs.*

The Gerund in dum is uſed after one of theſe Prepoſitions, Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante: as, [a] Ad [b] capiendum hoſtes. [a] Ob (*vel* [a] propter) [b] redimendum captivos. [a] Inter [b] cœnandum. [a] Ante [b] damnandum.

And when ye have this Engliſh muſt or ought in a reaſon, where it ſeemeth to be made by this Verb oportet, it may be put in the Gerund in dum, with this Verb eſt ſet impeſonally; and then the word that ſeemeth in the Engliſh to be the Nominative caſe, ſhall be put in the Dative: as, [a] Abeundum eſt [b] mihi, *I muſt go hence.*

Supines,

Supines.

The firſt Supine hath his Active ſignification, and is put after Verbs and Participles, that betoken moving to a place: as, [a] Eo [b] cubitum. [b] Spectatum [a] admiſſi, riſum teneatis amici?

The latter Supine hath his paſſive ſignification, and is put after Nouns Adjectives: as, Dignus, indignus, turpis, fœdus, proclivis, facilis, odioſus, mirabilis, optimus, and ſuch like. And the ſame Supine may alſo be turned into the Infinitive mood Paſſive: as it may be indifferently ſaid in Latine, [a] Facile [b] factu, *or* [a] Facile [b] fieri, *Eaſie to be done.* [a] Turpe [b] dictu, *or* [a] Turpe [b] dici, *Unhoneſt to be ſpoken.*

The Time.

NOuns that betoken part of time, be commonly put in the Ablative caſe: as, [b] Nocte [a] vigilas. [b] Luce [a] dormis. But Nouns that betoken continual term of time, without ceaſing or intermiſſion, be commonly uſed in the Accuſative [1] caſe: as, Sexaginta [b] annos [a] natus. [b] Hyemem totam [a] ſtertis.

Space of place.

NOuns that betoken ſpace between place and place, be commonly put in the Accuſative caſe as, [b] Pedem hinc ne [a] diſcefferis, *Go not thou a foot from this* [2] *place.*

A Place.

NOuns Appellatives, or Names of great Places, be put with a [3] Propoſition, if they follow a Verb that ſignifieth, *In a place, To a place, From a place* or *By a place*: as, [a] Vivo [b] in Anglia. [a] Veni [b] per Galliam [b] in Italiam. [a] Proficiſcor [b] ex urbe.

In a place, or at a place, if the place be a proper

1 Here the Ablative and Accuſative both are governed of Prepoſitions underſtood, which with the Accuſative is often expreſſed; as, *Intra annos quatuordecim*, Cæſ. *Paucis ante menſes, aliquot poſt annos.* 2 Nouns of meaſure have ſometimes a Genitive; as, *Pyramides lata pedum ſeptuaginta.* Plin. But a general word is underſtood of which it is governed, as *Menſura, ſpatio,* or *longitudine.* 3 And frequently too without a Prepoſition; as, *Sardiniam veni.* Cæſar. *Ægypto remeant.* Tac.

4 Theſe

4 name of the firſt or ſecond Declenſion, and the ſingular number, it ſhall be put in the Genitive caſe: as, [a] Vixit [b] Londini. [a] Studuit [b] Oxoniæ.

And theſe Nouns, Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, be likewiſe uſed: as, [a] Procumbit [b] humi bos. [b] Militiæ [a] enutritus eſt. [b] Domi [bb] bellique otioſi [a] vivitis.

But if the place be of the third Declenſion: or the plural number it ſhall be put in the Dative, or in the Ablative caſe: as, [a] Militavit [b] Carthagini, or [bb] Carthagine. [b] Athenis [a] natus eſt. Likewiſe we ſay, [b] Ruri, or [bb] Rure [a] educatus eſt.

To a place, if the place be a proper name, it ſhall be put in the Accuſative caſe without a 5 Prepoſition: as, [a] Eo [b] Romam. Likewiſe, [a] Confero me [b] domum. [a] Recipio me [b] rus.

From a place, or By a place if the place be a proper name, it ſhall be put in the Ablative caſe without a Prepoſition: as, [a] Diſceſſit [b] Londino. [a] Profectus eſt [b] Londino (*vel* per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus be likewiſe uſed: as, [a] Abiit [b] domo. [b] Rure [a] reverſus eſt.

Impersonals.

A Verb Impersonal hath no Nominative 6 caſe before him; and this word it or there is commonly his ſign: as, Decet, *it becometh.* [a] Oportet aliquem eſſe; *There muſt be ſome body.* But if he hath neither of theſe two words before him, then the word, that ſeemeth to be the Nominative caſe, ſhall be ſuch caſe as the Verb Impersonall will have after him: as, [b] Me [a] oportet, *I muſt.* [b] Tibi [a] licet, *Thou mayeſt.*

7 Intereſt, refert, and eſt for intereſt, require a Genitive caſe of all caſual words, except Mea, tua, ſua, noſtra, veſtra, and cujâ, the Ablative caſes of the

4 Theſe Nouns are ſometimes found with a Prepoſition; as, *Naves longas in Hiſpali faciendas curavit.* Cæſ. *In Alexandria* Cic. And on the contrary Names of Provinces in the Genitive; as, *Sicilia cum eſſent.* 5 Here the Prepoſition *in* is underſtood. And the Prepoſition ſometimes is expreſſed; as, *Curſus ad Brundiſium.* Cic. See more at large of theſe Conſtructions in the Latine Syntax. 6 Theſe Verbs which are called Impersonals have ſometimes a Nominative expreſſed; as, *Non te hæc pudent?* Ter. *Quem neque pudet quicquam.* Idem: but alwaies underſtood; as, *Dicet for hoc ne dicet.* 7 Some will have theſe caſes to be Accuſatives of the Neuter Gender; as, *Intereſt mea* for *inter mea negotia.* Others Ablatives of the feminine Gender; as, *Refert meâ* for *in re mea.* See the Latine Syntax.

Pro-

Pronouns possessives: as, [a] Interest [b] omnium rectè agere. [b] Tua [a] refert teipsum nósse.

Certain Impersonals require a Dative case: as, Liber, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, convenit, contingit, **and other like. Some will have an Accusative case only**: as, Delectat, decet, juvat, oportet. **Some beside the Accusative case will have also a Genitive**: as, [bb] Nostri [b] nosmet [a] pœnitet. [b] Me [bb] civitatis [a] tædet. [a] Pudet [b] me [bb] negligentiæ. [a] Miseret [b] me [bb] tui. [a] Me [bb] illorum [a] misereſcit.

Verbs Impersonals of the Passive voice, being formed of Neuters, do govern such cases as the Verbs Neuters which they come of: as, Parcatur [b] sumptui, *Let cost be spared.* **Because we say,** [a] Parcamus [b] pecuniæ, *Let us spare cost.*

A Verb Impersonal of the Passive voice hath like case as other Verbs Passive have: as, [a] Benefit multis [b] à principe. **Yet many times the case is not expressed, but understood**: as, Maximâ vi [a] certatur; *subaudi* [b] ab illis.

When a deed is signified to be done of many, the Verb being a Verb Neuter, we may well change the Verb Neuter into the Impersonal in tur: as, [b] In ignem ponta est, [a] fletur.

A Participle.

PArticiples govern such cases as the Verbs that they come of: as, [a] Fruiturus [b] amicis. [a] Consulens [b] tibi. [a] Diligendus [b] ab omnibus.

Here note, that Participle may four manner of wayes be changed into Nouns, the first is when the voice of a Participle is construed with another case than the Verb that it cometh of: as, [a] Appetens [b] vini, *Greedy of wine.*

The [1] **second, when it is compounded with a Preposition, which the Verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded withal**: as, Indoctus, innocens.

[1] That Participles become Nouns, when they are compounded with a Prepoſition, and when they are compared, is the Opinion of Sanctius. But Voſſius maintains the contrary, and ſays that *Inſpirante Pamphilo* in Terence, and *Inſcientibus nobis*, are Participles, and are the ſame as, *me ſpirante*, *me ſciente*. The ſame is that of Horace, *Dicam inditum ore alieno*. And as to their compariſon, we find in Tully, *Habeas eos à me commendatiſſimos*.

The third, when it formeth all the degrees of comparison: as, Amans, amantior, amantissimus: Doctus, doctior, doctissimus.

The fourth, when it hath no respect, nor expresse difference of time: as, Homo laudatus, *A man laudable.* Puer amandus, *id est*, amari dignus, *A child worthy to be loved.* And all these are properly called Nouns participles.

Participles when they be changed into Nouns require a Genitive [a] case: as, [a] Fugitans [b] litium. [a] Indoctus [b] pilæ. [a] Cupientissimus [b] tui. [b] Lactis [a] abundans.

These participial voices, Perosus, exosus, pertæsus, have alwayes the Active signification, when they govern an Accusative case: as, Exosus [b] sævitiam. *Hating cruelty.* [b] Vitam [a] pertæsus, *Weary of life.*

The Adverb.

Adverbs of quantity, time and place, do require a [a] Genitive case: as, [a] Multùm [b] lucri. [a] Tunc [b] temporis. [b] Ubique [b] gentium.

Certain Adverbs will have a Dative Case, like as the Nouns that they come of: as, Venit [a] obviàm [b] illi. Canit [a] similiter [b] huic.

These Datives be used adverbially, Tempori, luci, vesperi: as, Tempori surgendum. Vesperi cubandum. Luci laborandum.

Certain Adverbs will have an Accusative case of the Prepositions that they come of: as, [a] Propiùs [b] urbem. [a] Proximè [b] castra.

Where note that Prepositions, when they be set without a case, or else do form the degrees of comparison, be changed into Adverbs.

dantissimos, and in another place, *Tu sic habeto me à causis nunquam districtiorem fuisse.* These and several others Vossius maintains to be Participles because they denote time as much as their positive. 2 This regimen is the same as that of two Substantives; for *amans virtutis* is as much as *amator virtutis.* 3 The reason of this regimen is because these Participles supply the place of Nouns Substantives. *Instar* is a Substantive. *Ergo* comes from the Greek Ablative ἔργῳ. *Pridie* and *postridie* from the Ablative *die.* The Adverbs of Quantity being derived from Adjectives, retain their nature, and suppose *negotium* for their Substantive.

The

The Conjunction.

COnjunctions **Copulatives and Disjunctives**, and these four, Quàm, nisi, præterquam, an, **couple like cases**: as, [a] Xenophon & [b] Plato fuêre æquales. **And sometimes they be put between divers** [1] **cases**: as, [a] Studui [b] Romæ & [bb] Athenis. Est [a] liber [b] meus & [bb] fratris, [a] Emi fundum centum [b] nummis & [bb] pluris.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives, most commonly joyn like mood and tenses together: as, [a] Petrus & Joannes [b] precabantur & [bb] docebant. **And sometimes divers tenses**: as, Et [b] habetur & [bb] referetur tibi à me [a] gratia.

The Preposition.

SOmetimes this [2] **Preposition** In **is not expressed but understood, and the casual word nevertheless put in the Ablative case**: as, Habeo te [b] loco parentis; *id est*, [a] in [b] loco.

A Verb compound sometime requireth the case of the Preposition that he is compounded withall: as, [a] Exeo [b] domo. [a] Prætereo [b] te insalutatum. [a] Adeo [b] templum.

The Interjection.

CErtaine [3] **Interjections require a Nominative case**: as, [a] O festus [b] dies hominis. **Certain a Dative**: as, [a] Hei [b] mihi. **Certain an Accusative**: as, [a] Heu [b] stirpem invisam. **Certain a Vocative**: as, [a] Proh sancte [b] Jupiter. **And the same** Proh **will have an Accusative case**: as, [a] Proh Deum atque hominum [b] fidem.

1 But then the construction is figurative, and if we resolve the phrase into its simple construction, we shall find the conjunction couples like cases. For *Studui Romæ & Athenis*, is for, *studui in urbe Româ, & in Athenis. Est liber meus & fratris*, for, *est liber meus & liber fratris. Emi centum aureis & pluris*, for, *emi centum aureis & pretio pluris aris*, and so in others. 2 The use of the Preposition is so general in all languages, that there is scarce any expression or construction but depends on it: as we shall make appear in the Latine Syntax. 3 The case which we usually attribute to the Interjection depends on a verb understood. See the Latine Syntax.

FINIS.

GUILIELMI

GVLIELMI LILII

ad ſuos Diſcipulos Padagogica, ſeu

CARMEN DE MORIBVS.

QUI mihi diſcipulus Puer es, cupis atque doceri,
Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta tuo.
Manè citus lectum fuge, mollem diſcute ſomnum:
Templa petas ſupplex, & venerare Deum.
Attamen in primis facies ſit lauta manuſque;
Sint nitidæ veſtes, comtaque cæſaries,
Deſidiam fugiens, cùm te Schola noſtra vocârit,
Adſis; nulla pigræ ſit tibi cauſæ moræ.
Me Præceptorem cum videris, ore ſaluta,
Et condiſcipulos ordine quoſque tuos.
Tu quoque fac ſedeas, ubi te ſediſſe jubemus;
Inque loco, niſi ſis juſſus abire, mane.
Ac magis ut quiſque eſt Doctrinæ munere clarus,
Sic magis is clarâ ſede locandus erit.
Scalpellum, calami, atramentum, charta libelli,
Sint ſemper ſtudiis arma parata tuis.
Si quid dictabo, ſcribes; at ſingula rectè;
Nec macula, aut ſcriptis menda ſit ulla tuis.
Sed tua nec laceris dictata aut carmina chartis
Mandes, quæ libris inſeruiſſe decet:
Sæpe recognoſcas tibi lecta, animoque revolvas;
Si dubites, nunc hos conſule, nunc alios.
Qui dubitat, qui ſæpe rogat, mea dicta tenebit;
Is qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni.
Diſce Puer quæſo, noli dediſcere quicquam,
Nè mens te inſimulet conſcia deſidiæ.
Siſque animo attentus: quid enim docuiſſe juvabit;
Si mea non firmo pectore verba premas?
Nil tam difficile eſt, quod non ſolertia vincat?
Invigila, & parta eſt gloria militiæ.
Nam veluti flores tellus, nec ſemina profert,
Ni ſit continuo victa labore manûs.
Sic puer, ingenium ſi non exerceitet, ipſum
Tempus & amittit, ſpem ſimul ingenii.
Eſt etiam ſemper lex in ſermone tenenda,
Nè nos offendat improba garrulitas.
Incumbens ſtudio, ſubmiſſâ voce loquêris;
Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris.
Et quæcunque mihi reddis, diſcantur ad unguem;
Singula & abjecto verbula redde libro.
Nec verbum quiſquam diſturo ſuggerat ullum;
Quod puero exitium non mediocre parit.

Si

Si quicquam rogito, sic respondere studebis,
Ut laudem dictis & mereare decus.
Non lingua celeri nimis, aut laudabere tarda;
Est virtus medium, quod tenuisse juvat.
Et quoties loqueris, memor esto loquare latinè:
Et veluti scopulos barbara verba fuge.
Præterea socios, quoties te cunque rogabunt,
Instrue; & ignaros ad mea vota trahe.
Qui docet indoctos, licèt indoctissimus esset,
Ipse brevi reliquis doctior esse queat.
Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere Grammaticastros,
Ingens Romani dedecus eloquii:
Quorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore est,
Quem non authorem barbara turba probet.
Grammaticas rectè si vis cognoscere leges,
Discere si cupias cultiùs ore loqui;
Addiscas veterum clarissima scripta virorum,
Et quos authores turba Latina docet.
Nunc te Virgilius, nunc ipse Terentius optat,
Nunc simul amplecti te Ciceronis opus;
Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia vidit,
Certat & in tenebris vivere Cimmeriis.
Sunt quos delectat (studio virtutis honestæ)
Posthabito) nugis tempora conterere:
Sunt quibus est cordi, manibus, pedibusve sodales,
Aut alio quovis sollicitare modo:
Est alius, qui se dum clarum sanguine jactat,
Insulso reliquis improbat ore genus.
Te tam prava sequi nolim vestigia morum:
Ne tandem factis præmia digna feras.
Nil dabis aut vendes, nil permutabis emesve,
Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres.
Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
Mitte aliis; puerum nil nisi pura decent.
Clamor, rixa, joci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,
Sint procul à vobis; Martis & arma procul.
Nil penitus dices, quod turpe, aut non sit honestum;
Est vitæ, ac pariter janua lingua necis.
Ingens crede nefas cuiquam maledicta referre,
Jurare aut magni nomina sacra Dei.
Denique servabis res omnes, atque libellos,
Et tecum quoties isque redisque feres.
Effuge vel causas, faciunt quæcunque nocentem,
In quibus & nobis displicuisse potes.

FINIS.